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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LUSOPHONE COUNTRIES TO INCREASE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Researchers from the five African Portuguese-speaking countries which attended the first International Scientific Symposium for "Development of the Five Nations," held in Bissau from 6 to 9 January, recommended holding international talks and seminars with recognized specialists.

In addition, they recommended continued funding of the existing research institutes to allow them to meet their objectives, and giving priority to the creation of new institutes dedicated to research in Humanities.

Under the applicable decisions made at the Summit of the "Five" which took place last February in S. Tome, the participating researchers in Bissau reached the consensus that it is necessary to increase technical and scientific cooperation among the five countries, insofar as endogenous development must be supported by research. The research feel that it is necessary to increase the exchange among research institutes and related organizations in all fields of scientific.

The delegates from Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and S. Tome and Principe recommended holding similar meetings, periodically and on a rotating basis. In this regard, the next summit of the "Five" heads of state could include the place and date of the next symposium, according to the proposal of the Subcommission for Research, Staff Training and Cultural Action. It was suggested that the subject to be discussed during the current symposium should be the area of documentation and files, due to its importance as basis for scientific investigation in the humanities.

The representatives of the five countries agreed on the need to provide an incentive for a bilateral exchange between researchers, which would permit on-site familiarity with research experiments performed in the respective countries.

Due to the interest aroused by the debate on the development of the nation and the valuable contribution made to this meeting, the researchers recommended that each of the five countries hold in-depth discussions on this important problem. At the conclusion of the meeting, the representatives agreed on the need to join efforts for gaining access or recovering the documentation on our countries, whether it is in the hands of the "Five" or in other countries or organizations.

12987/9435

CSO: 3442/130

ANGOLA

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY OPERATIONS DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jan 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] As demonstrated by the facts, racist South Africa has not withdrawn to date from the sovereign and independent territory of the People's Republic of Angola, as it had announced in mid-April 1984, 1 year after the Lusaka Agreement on 16 February 1983.

During this time, racist South Africa has remained in the south of the Angolan territory, carrying out provocative military actions against the positions of the Angolan armed forces, and performing terrorist acts against defenseless populations and sabotaging Angolan economic objectives, under the pretense of pursuing SWAPO fighters.

During recent days it was possible to confirm a considerable reinforcement of South Africa's fighting apparatus stationed in Angola. The regular racist South African army has currently increased to 3-4 battalions, and is supported by armored cars and aircraft (Puma type helicopters, transport planes, reconnaissance and pursuit planes) advancing north of N'Jiva, capital of the heroric Cunene Province, headed for the areas of Xangongo, Mongua, Nheone, Mupa, Evale and Henda.

During the period from 19 December 1986 to 8 January 1987, there was an increase of South African military activities against the People's Republic of Angola. Outstanding among those are the violations of national airspace, troop movements supported by armored cars and helicopters, troop landings and attacks against the positions of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA). These activities were verified in the following days and provinces:

Moxico Province

Last 18 December at 0400, two South African cargo planes flew over the Lumbala region and departed in a northern direction.

On the 22, at 0300, two South African Cimberra-type planes flew over the Caripande, Lumbala-Kaquengue, Luena and Lucusse regions.

On the 25th, at 2250, two South African planes flew over the Lumbala-N'Guimbo region.

Kuando Kubango Province

On the 18th, at 1947, a South African plane flew over the Mavinga region.

On the 22d, one South African cargo flew over the Cucumbi region on a mission to land Unita's puppet groups.

On 6 January, at 1825, one column of Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA) coming from Menongue on a supply mission for the troops stationed in Cuito Cuanavale was ambushed by South African troops on the Menongue-Cuito Cuanavale road, 27 miles from Menongue. The ambush resulted in the death of 6 Angolan fighters, 47 wounded, and the destruction of 5 vehicles.

Huila Province

On 1 January, South African troops attacked a position of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA) in Techipa, Cahama Municipality.

On the 4th, from 1315 to 1325, a South African helicopter flew over the Jamba region, in the area where the Armed Forces (FAPLA) operated against Unita's puppet groups.

Cunene Province

Last 19 December, a South African military column consisting of 90 vehicles and 90 helicopters advanced on the Nehone and Evale areas.

On the 22d, South African troops consisting of almost 2 battalions were located in the Muandi and Unhongo areas, 28 and 31 miles, respectively, east of N'Giva.

On the same day, South African forces consisting of nearly 750 men supported by 94 Casper-type vehicles and helicopters separated in groups and advanced towards the Mongua areas. Meanwhile, another battalion of the racist South African regular army penetrated in the Yfula district, 15.5 miles south of Xangongo, and withdrew on the 23d in the direction of Cuamato and Naulila.

On the 24th, a South African battalion supported by 38 vehicles and 4 helicopters was located in the Ompiacade region 28 miles north of N'Giva.

On the 26th, South African troops advanced in the Henda and Evale areas, 22 miles and 36 miles, respectively, north of N'Giva. That same day at 2000, South African troops with Puma-type helicopters unloaded 2.5 miles south of Xangongo.

On the 28th, from 1610 to 1615, a South African plane flew over the Porto Alexandre region.

On 4 January, from 1156 to 1215, two South African planes flew over the position of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA) in the Chitato region and north of Roche Lisa. That same day, an undetermined number of South African troops

supported by 31 AML-90 transport vehicles and helicopters advanced in the areas of Mufiate, Nandegaba and Hengre, at 12.5 and 26 miles from Mupa, respectively.

Meanwhile, South African troops consisting of nearly one battalion operated that same day in the Mupa region.

On the 8th, South African troops were discovered in the Xangongo region. Also observed were 15 vehicles in the Chipoque area, 9 miles north of Xangongo. That same day South African troops kidnapped two fighters of the Argolan Armed Forces in the Evale region.

It must be noted that in the Kuando-Kubango province, where there are neither Namibian refugee camps nor SWAPO fighters, the South African racists formed mixed battalions (South African racist regular army/Unita) in order to continue the destabilizing actions against the People's Republic of Angola, which clearly proves their complicity in the multifarm support granted to the puppet groups.

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ANGOLA

MILITARY TRAINING COURSE INAUGURATED IN HUAMBO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Feb 86 p 12

[Report by Gildo Lemos]

[Text] Huambo (from our bureau)--A military training course for cadres and leaders of the JMPLA-JP [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party Youth] was inaugurated in this province, at the heroes' school of Cangamba, located about 15 kilometers from this city. The opening ceremony was led by Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos ("Liberdade"), member of the Party Central Committee, chairman of the Regional Military Council, Fourth Region, coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee and commissioner of Huambo Province.

Speaking near the beginning of the ceremony, a member of the provincial secretariat of the Party Youth gave a brief summary of the contents of the course; he said it would be intensive, leading to an effective mastery of military arts, so the members could respond to any situation that arises not only in their youth activity but in their future life.

In his address, the member of the provincial secretariat noted that the course would last 20 days, during which the students would board at the school. The course will include such disciplines as engineering, physical training, topography, tactics, riflery, weaponry and others which will serve as the foundation for the classes and for future activity.

Finally, in his capacity as chairman of the Fourth Regional Council and as provincial commissioner, the lieutenant colonel ("Liberdade") gave a brief and concise speech, declaring that this course is ~~another~~ example of the correct and effective implementation of the guidelines of our party, to train cadres equipped to face any and every situation that may arise in our political and military life.

"We cannot forget that it was thanks to our young people that we emerged victorious in two liberation struggles, victory achieved with the overthrow of the Portuguese fascist regime on the morning of 11 November 1975, when the Angolan people and their vanguard MPLA raised high the national banner as a symbol of victory. It is also the young people who ensure the defense of our national soil against the imperialist maneuvers, against the odious regime of South Africa and against its lackeys, the UNITA bandits."

Concluding his address, the lieutenant colonel exalted [?exhorted] the young people enrolled in the course to take a more dynamic and organized part in the conversations [?commemorations] of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle and of the date marking the liberation of Huambo, respectively, 4 and 8 February.

Finally, he wished the instructors and trainees success and declared this special military training course for JMPLA-JP cadres and leaders to be officially open.

During this opening session at the school, there was also a demonstration of the operations of the engineering brigade.

Attending the ceremony were Moreira Janeiro Lopes, member of the JP National Committee and provincial second secretary of the organization, First Lieutenant Jose Morel, director of the Cangamba heroes' school, officers, sergeants, soldiers, JMPLA officials and invited guests.

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CSO 3442/146

ANGOLA

HUAMBO'S ECONOMIC SITUATION 'ENCOURAGING'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The economy of Huambo Province showed substantial improvements last year, thanks to the highly significant efforts undertaken by the local party and government structures in the area of the electric power supply.

This enabled many of the factories located in this city to achieve minimally satisfactory production levels, albeit far below their installed capacity.

Although electric power is considered the determining factor in the socio-economic development of the province, it is not the only factor hampering the economy.

The shortage of raw materials, resulting from the lack of means of transportation, primarily from the Port of Lobito, as well as the acts of sabotage by the puppet bands in the service of the racist Pretoria regime, which impede access to the countryside and rob defenseless communities of their products at harvest time, are major factors frustrating the plans for industry and agriculture.

In a closed session held recently in this city, the Huambo Province Commission decided on important measures aimed at solving the problem of the provincial power supply at medium range, since the power produced at [text illegible] (Benguela) does not offer any expectation or answer for the present phase. In this regard, it was recommended that the two generator groups already existing in the province be installed as quickly as possible [as published].

Also, considering the almost systematic use of generators in the city, primarily in the industrial zones, the efforts of SONANGOL (National Angolan Fuel Company) to supply fuel and other lubricants should be emphasized, despite the weak capacity already noted.

Considered the nation's second industrial park, Huambo Province has great industrial potential; the resumption of operations by some factories in the city, which have long been idled because of the factors already cited, will contribute greatly to the minimal solution of some of the difficulties faced by the population and to the future socioeconomic development, not only of the province but of the country as a whole.

The agriculture sector in the province, considered the major producer of "rena" potatoes, corn and other products essential to the basic diet of the people, also showed substantial improvement last year.

The prospects for this sector are quite encouraging this year, considering the efforts already undertaken regarding the transportation of fertilizers and farm equipment and also the creation of the EDAs (Agricultural Development stations).

In addition, the work of overseeing the farm associations and cooperatives will also result in efficient rural organization, which leads one to believe that there are good prospects for this agricultural year.

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ANGOLA

NAMIBE'S FISHING INDUSTRY OUTPUT, PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Feb 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Namibe (from our bureau)--During 1985, EDIPESCA (Fish Products Distribution Company) supplied fish to the public in 15 provinces contemplated in the plan, as well as 7 provinces [not] initially included, Nelson de Figueiredo, EDIPESCA regional director, informed JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

The director of EDIPESCA-Namibe said the distribution plan had been surpassed, since 25,215 tons of dried and half-cured fish, shellfish and frozen fish had been processed and 25,094 tons had been distributed, exceeding the 18,140 tons stipulated in the plan.

Nelson Figueiredo said these figures enabled the company to supply Huambo, Benguela, Kwanza-Norte, Cabinda, Melange, Lunda-Norte and Lunda-Sul with 9,699 [metric tons] of fish.

The official also pointed out that EDIPESCA has two production units--ARAN and Somar--devoted to receiving and processing fish, as well as seven fishing vessels. The company is not considered to be a producer, since most of the fish which it distributes comes from the PROPESCA fishing sector.

Meanwhile, shortages of tires, oil, lubricants and spare parts are the principal obstacles confronting EDIPESCA-Namibe, which needs these items to keep its truck fleet in operation and to deliver the products to the neediest areas, the director stressed.

By way of comment, it was, in fact, not too long ago that EDIPESCA received a large number of trucks. Although they were well maintained and the drivers were careful, the fleet is now considerably reduced because of the above-mentioned shortages, which are preventing EDIPESCA from meeting its commitments in full.

In the processing industry, the problems arise from the shortage of processing and freezing materials, personnel safety equipment, galvanized pipe and plastic cartons.

Addressing questions about this year's activities, Nelson de Figueiredo said there are prospects for raising production levels and for carrying out projects

to expand the company, particularly the completion of the trading post in Bibala Municipio and the construction of an automobile park and service station.

It is noted that there are still irregularities among the fishermen, who avoid turning their fish over to EDIPESCA and engage in speculative practices, which the official says is severely impeding the company's efforts to achieve the desired production levels.

Working Conditions

Meanwhile, poor working conditions, namely in the provision of meals and transportation, are a real problem for EDIPESCA, Nelson Figueiredo said.

In this regard, in the two principal production centers (ARAN and Somar), the poor working conditions, as well as the continuing use of crude methods of fish processing, are affecting production rates.

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ANGOLA

CUBAN OFFICIAL VISITS HUILA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Feb 86 p 12

[Text] Lubango--On Saturday, Jose Gonzales Trujillo, vice chairman of the state statistical committee of the Republic of Cuba, ended an official working visit to Huila Province, where he arrived Friday morning.

The Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from official sources in the city of Lubango that the Cuban official's visit is within the framework of the exchange of information and experiences which should always exist between Angola and Cuba, two countries which have opted for a common line of political, social and economic development.

Immediately upon his arrival in Lubango on Friday, Gonzales Trujillo embarked on a fast pace of activity. He visited Huila's provincial office of statistics, where he met informally with the directors. Later, he visited the "N'gola" beer factory, where production is now set at 12 million liters per year.

The beer plant now has new technical equipment, which arrived recently in the country. Once the equipment is installed, within the next 6 months the plant should achieve production of 30 million liters of beer annually.

The Cuban visitor also observed the operation of the intermediate agricultural institute of Tchivinguiro and attended a statistics class at the "Fredrich Engels" intermediate polytechnical institute in Lubango.

He was accompanied on his visit by Gustavo Figueredo, Angolan vice minister of planning. The two officials were received by Jose Sumbo, assistant provincial commissioner for the economic and productive sector.

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ANGOLA

SUCANOR PRODUCTION, FUTURE PLANS DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] SUCANOR (Northern Regional Enterprise for the Exploitation of Scrap Metal) was officially inaugurated last Saturday in Luanda by Henrique Santos (Onambue), Angolan minister of industry.

Created in 1983, the company has the capacity to process 31,000 tons and, to date, 247.9 billion [sic] kwanzas has been invested in the enterprise.

SUCANOR went into operation last year and in this period it has produced 7,125 tons of processed scrap metal, exceeding the initial plan by 17 percent and earning 41 million kwanzas in receipts.

The installation of a system to exploit and process scrap metal in Angola, which includes setting up another company in the city of Lobito (SUCASUL) has the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) [and] the United Nations Agency for Industrial Development (UNIDO).

At the inauguration, the Angolan minister of industry declared that the national system for the exploitation of scrap metal (SNAS) calls for a total investment of 1.1 billion kwanzas, 50 percent of this in foreign currency.

The Angolan official added that SNAS will lead to the creation of 400 new jobs and, in the 20-year duration of the investments, will provide the industrial sector with about 1 million tons of raw material for the metallurgical sector.

With regard to receipts, SNAS will earn 363.5 million kwanzas annually, not counting financial charges, and will save 1.02 billion kwanzas in foreign exchange for the RPA [People's Republic of Angola].

Annual net earnings, also excluding financial charges, will be on the order of 55.5 million kwanzas.

The minister of industry stressed the fact that the newly inaugurated company, which began its operation in mid-1975, had produced about 7,000 tons of processed scrap metal, exceeding the initial plan by 17 percent and bringing in 41 million kwanzas in receipts.

The investments planned for SUCANOR amount to 295 million kwanzas, 247.9 million of which has already been invested. This has enabled the RPA to stop importing scrap metal and meant a savings, in 1985, of \$1.4 million, the Angolan minister added.

SNAS expects to install another company in the city of Lobito, with assistance from the UNDP and UNIDO. It is estimated that Angola can use 60,000 tons of this raw material annually.

Henrique Santos also stressed the importance of exploiting scrap metal, since it is a fact that the world supply of raw materials is being exhausted.

As an example of this, the Angolan minister of industry noted that, currently, about half the copper, steel and lead produced in the world is the result of recycling used materials.

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION ANNOUNCED BY CRM--The Luanda Province Recruitment and Mobilization Center, through a bulletin which arrived at our offices yesterday, announces that all citizens born between 1 January and 31 December 1970 must complete their military registration at the municipal offices in their respective neighborhoods between 2 January and 28 February 1986. In addition, those who were born in preceding years and who have not yet registered must also do so during that period. The announcement adds that the citizens must bring with them their identity card, their literacy competence certificate, professional competence certificate, five license-type photographs, certificate of family group and civil status, and voucher from the educational or work place. The announcement stresses that all male citizens affected who do not appear without justifiable reason will be held responsible in accordance with the current law. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Dec 85 p 1] 12987/9435

VICTORY BY DEFENSE AND SECURITY FORCES--The Defense and Security Forces stationed in the fourth political and military region (which includes the Huambo and Bie provinces) annihilated 1,492 counterrevolutionaries and captured 152 more, in operations carried out in those areas during the period from January to mid-December, ANGOP was informed by official military sources. According to the same source, during those military operations the Defense and Security Forces destroyed 182 cabins used as shelter by the puppet groups, and captured 608 weapons of different types and calibers, 75,000 rounds of varied ammunition, 260 antitank and antipersonnel mines. In addition, the Defense and Security Forces freed 5,568 people who were living, under coercion, in terrible conditions in the bush. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Dec 85 p 1] 12987/9435

POLISH DELEGATION CHIEF SPEAKS TO MPLA-PT--Waldemar Swirgon, chief of the Polish delegation to the II Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, and secretary of the Central Committee of the POUP (Polish United Operating Party), granted this paper an interview in Luanda. The interview was joined by the diplomatic representative of that friendly country accredited in the RPA, JarbJoko. During the interview, various questions were posed and it is our pleasure to herein transcribe the opinions expressed by the interviewee. In reply to the question regarding the current and prospective status of economic relations between our two countries, the Secretary answered: "In fact, we have been maintaining economic cooperation for some time. However, at present it

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centers around transportation and fishing areas. In the first place, in the form of technical assistance and repair of the Star brand trucks. In the Namibe Province there are 27 teachers providing instruction in the fishing field. With regard to what is planned, there is little or nothing I can say. Cooperation can be limited to this, or it may be expanded. It all depends. At any rate, I can confirm that we have the possibility--a very good one--of expanding economic cooperation. Above all, it is necessary to create the material conditions necessary to satisfy Angola's wishes. Up to 1980, we were in sort of an economic crisis and did not have any hypothesis along these terms. Today it is perfectly possible. We think that we would only discover advantages for both countries. Ultimately these are aspects that will have to be duly defined and analyzed--so that, in the event that something is decided, we can start transforming these ideas into concrete things. Meanwhile, I can say that plans are being made to establish scholarships, in addition to contributing earnestly in the realization of projects aimed at reciprocal benefits. Some time ago, the Republic of Poland exported agricultural machinery to Angola. We also have seeds and fertilizers. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Dec 85 p 3] 12987/9435

HUAMBO TECHNICAL SCHOOL--Huambo--The Provincial Technical Training School for Health Cadres trained about 180 basic health technicians last year and offered several refresher courses to 35 traditional midwives, 9 instructors in health education and 12 appraisers of nursing techniques, Aurelio Kangupe, acting director of the center, reported to the Angolan news agency ANGOP. Offering an accounting of last year's activities, Kangupe said that enrollment had gone up 38 percent over 1984, and he noted the selfless dedication of the students during the courses, despite the limited study conditions. He added that the school relies on the full-time services of 6 Angolan and 4 Cuban instructors, in addition to 24 Angolan collaborators who lend their expertise in the various specialized branches of health. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Feb 86 p 2] 6362

BPV EXPANSION IN HUILA--Including all the municipios of Huila Province, 26,243 popular vigilance brigades (BPVs) have been created; there are 245,506 brigade members, 250 of whom are party members and 317 are members of the party youth. This was announced at the first provincial assembly of the BPV in 1986, during which it was also reported that, last year, in cooperation with the defense and security organs, the BPV's had been able to respond promptly to the enemy by apprehending the criminals who sabotage economic property which is employed to improve the life of the people. Speaking about the activities conducted last year by the BPVs in Huila Province, Daniel Celestino Sampaio, BPV assistant provincial coordinator for the defense sector, declared that several vigilance seminars had been offered in all the municipios, aimed at establishing a more effective system of vigilance. A primary school was recently opened in this city for the rank and file cadres of the BPVs in Lubango Municipio, and 100 brigade members successfully completed the course. With the slogan "A brigade member will give his blood to save a life," the BPV has conducted several blood donor campaigns, as well as neighborhood clean-up and beautification campaigns and vaccination campaigns, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. In conclusion, Celestino Sampaio urged the participants to "make a greater effort to perform their tasks, specifically in the area of popular vigilance and the total annihilation of the UNITA puppet bands." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Feb 86 p 3] 6362

CONGO

DETAILS PROVIDED ON SASSOU-NGUESSO'S DIFFICULTIES

London AFRICA: CONFIDENTIAL in English 15 Jan 86 pp 4-6

[Text]

President **Dénis Sassou-Nguesso's** regime will be hard-pushed to retain power this year. Several years of oil-induced economic growth have ended with a jolt: annual oil production in 1985-1986 was projected at 7.5m tonnes; but last year only 5.3m tonnes were produced. The outlook for this year is worse, partly because of falling oil prices, partly because Congo's oil, with its high wax content, is of mediocre quality and hence difficult to sell even at big discounts. And Sassou-Nguesso's fragile internal political position, buttressed in the past by expensive patronage, has been seriously threatened since last November's student rioting in the capital, Brazzaville.

The president and his aides have been trying desperately during the past three months to divide their opponents and somehow retain the loyalty of the security services. Militiamen from the president's Mbochi tribe from the northern Cuvette region are now even deployed in Brazzaville. But they are unlikely to be of much use against the tide of young, disgruntled school-leavers who no longer have job opportunities in the already bloated civil service and parastatals.

Beset by ideological disagreements within the ruling *Parti Congolais du Travail* (PCT), and unwilling to risk conventional austerity measures, Sassou-Nguesso cannot accept IMF and *World Bank* adjustment plans followed by a rescheduling of the country's \$1.9bn external debt. Hence last year's home-grown "structural adjustment programme" - a scheme that manifestly does not entail cutting back on public sector development spending - despite the severe budget cuts announced at the end of the year.

Presidential cabinet director **Gérard Bitsindou** spent two weeks in Paris prior to the December Franco-African summit trying to persuade French

bankers and government officials to provide Congo with financial leeway. Sassou-Nguesso arrived early for the summit in order to meet privately with President **François Mitterrand**, hoping to come away with a bilateral rescheduling of Congo's \$400m debt to France'. But Mitterrand, in line with French banks, was not prepared to make concessions until the Congolese government could show real progress in restoring financial order. The one consolation was a decision by the French state oil company, *Elf Aquitaine*, to speed up development of the Ichibouela oil field, which will now come on stream next December instead of March 1987.

To convince western bankers of the seriousness of his house-cleaning intentions, Sassou-Nguesso has agreed to receive an IMF mission at the end of this month to study ways of making the government's structural adjustment plan more "coherent and effective". And a special five-man committee, chaired by the president, has been established to oversee the plan's implementation.

November's student unrest was started by a decision to give scholarships (each costing about CFA30,000 a month) only after contenders have passed a special examination. When the president arrived to give a speech at the fifth congress of the PCT's youth organisation, *l'Union de la Jeunesse Socialiste Congolaise* (UJSC), he was booed and plastered with a container of yoghurt. (Security chief Col. **Emmanuel Ngolondele** was reprimanded severely).

Anti-government student demonstrations then started in the centre of Brazzaville. The protest, which denounced the government's corruption and nepotism, was spearheaded by young people from the Pool area, mainly from the Lari and Kongo ethnic groups. Many of them were members of the unofficial *Association des Etudiants Congolais* (AEC), a rival to the state-backed *Union Générale des Elèves et des Etudiants Congolais* - an organisation headed by presidential followers from the north, especially the Cuvette region.

Fearing the worst, the army was called in. But regular troops refused to intervene. Sassou-Nguesso was then forced to call out the elite presidential guard - the *bérêts rouges* - composed mainly of Cuvette people. The guard fired into the crowd, killing a student. Supporters of former president **Joachim Yhombi-Opango**, combined with the Brazzaville unemployed and angry members of persecuted religious sects - all spurred by the shooting - joined in, and started attacking shops belonging to the families of senior politicians and the **Lebanese**. Scores of people were arrested and at least eight more were killed. On 11 November most of the regime's potentates had gone into semi-hiding, fearing total breakdown followed by a coup.

In the following weeks anti-Sassou-Nguesso slogans were found in most of the country's military barracks. The command structure was changed and officers suspected of sympathising with the demonstrators were put under surveillance. The security forces were particularly brutal in rounding up members of the religious sects¹ that are so popular in poor quarters of Brazzaville, like Poto-Poto and Tai-Langai. Temples of unauthorised sects were demolished, and a bevy of local prophets was arrested. An attempt to organise a pro-Sassou-Nguesso demonstration fell flat: presidential henchmen rounded up *bidonville* migrant workers from **Senegal, Mali, Benin, Zaire, Cameroun and Chad** in an effort to produce some "supporters".

Fighting among the ruling elite over who should control the official youth movement has added another important twist to the unrest. The president's cousin, **Gabriel Oba-Oponou**, who heads the UJSC and played a key role in rallying support for him after the 1979 coup, is at loggerheads with **Camille Bongou**, leader of *Le Mouvement du 22-Février* (M-22). As secretary-general of the PCT, Bongou is officially number two in the regime. But Oponou, anxious lest his adversary gain too much power, warned the president that Bongou was merely trying to gain influence in the youth movement as part of M-22's strategy of winning control of all the mass organisations.

However, Sassou-Nguesso still relies on M-22 (which used to be pro-Chinese when it was led by Capt. **Ange Diawara**) to keep the pro-Soviets of the Impfondo group - like minister of rural development Col. **François-Xavier Katali** - in their place. In an attempt to settle the Oponou-Bongou dispute without alienating M-22, Oponou lost his post as minister of youth in the early-December cabinet reshuffle. The portfolio was then simply abolished.

The Impfondo group (AC Vol 25 No 21) is not the threat it once was to Sassou-Nguesso's authority. Katali's portfolio is a minor one. And one of the leading pro-Soviets, **Jacob Okandza**,² a former ambassador to Moscow, has been demoted to the ambassadorship to **Mozambique**. But the Impfondo group could still make an alliance with ex-president Yhombi-Opango as a means of re-exerting its influence. The president is worried by the possibility, and is relying on the leading M-22 figure, **Ambroise-Edouard Noumazalay** to keep things quiet in the Impfondo region. Yhombi-Opango has been building up his power-base in the Cuvette, notably in his home village of Owando, with the help of large amounts of CFA francs. (When Sassou-Nguesso visited Owando last year he was given a very hostile reception).

Yhombi-Opango still has faithfuls in the armed forces, and recent student demonstrations demanded his return to power. *Radio trottoir* in the capital says that Congo now has "two presidents" and that one will have to eliminate the other before authority is respected. In any case, the former head of state can also count on the backing of one of the two main French-based opposition movements, *Le Mouvement Patriotique Congolais-Front Uni de l'Opposition* headed by **Ekondi Akola** and **Maître Moudileno-Massengo**. Their strategy has been to undermine the uncomfortable alliance between the president and M-22. They have been publishing in their journal confidential documents revealing the duplicity of leading M-22 members in various troublesome events of the 1970s.

Critics all around

Sassou-Nguesso's relations with the southern part of the country are still troubled by the Tchicaya-Thystère affair. Unexpectedly arrested during the last PCT congress (AC Vol 25 No 21), he remains in prison. The Vili people from the coastal region, around the oil centre at Pointe Noire, are most unhappy about his detention. Tchicaya-Thystère's French-born wife wrote an embarrassing letter to the PCT central committee demanding that her husband either be tried or be let free. She also accused M-22, particularly Bongou, of being responsible for her husband's downfall. The PCT is divided on the issue.

The southern-based opposition has also been more active recently. After a year of public silence, Dr. **Séraphin Bakouma's** *Parti Démocratique Congolais* (PDC), is once again publishing its anti-government journal, *Eveil Congolais*. Unlike the "Marxist" *Mouvement Patriotique*, the PDC is western-orientated and in favour of a market economy. The movement is well-entrenched in and around the capital, particularly among the Lari and Kongo people, who see Sassou-Nguesso's regime as a continuation of northern domination,⁹ and are thus strongly against him.

Finally, in the Plateau region, populated by the Batéké people, Sassou-Nguesso's fortunes are equally dismal, especially since four Batéké ministers lost their portfolios in the December cabinet reshuffle. Plateau now has only two ministerial representatives, Professor **Bouramoué** and **Raymond-Damase Ngollo**, who has been the leading Batéké politician since the political demise a few years ago of Lt-Col. **Florent Tshiba**. Violent action by the secret Batéké tribal organisation, *Le Front de Libération des Batékés et des Bagangoulous* (FROLIBABA), which probably played a part in the mysterious 1981 and

1982 bombings in Brazzaville, cannot be ruled out. To detract from FROLIBABA, the president sponsors his own tribal body, *Le Front de Libération des Mbochis et des Makouas* (FROBOMA), which advances the Cuvette region's cause.

Lack of international kudos

In the West African region, Sassou-Nguesso has not fared well diplomatically, particularly in the longstanding personal battle with **Gabonese** president **Omar Bongo**. The latter gained a lot of kudos by sponsoring the reconciliation in Libreville between Chadian president **Hissein Habré** and Gen. **Djibril Djogo** (see report on Chad in this issue). But it was at the expense, to some extent, of Sassou-Nguesso, who earlier was appointed by the OAU to try to arrange a rapprochement between the Chadian factions. The Bongo-Sassou-Nguesso rivalry could have domestic implications for the latter, since many FROLIBABA activists want Bongo to support their aim of installing a **Batéké** president in Congo. The Gabonese, for their part, believe Brazzaville has been supporting Gabonese opposition in Paris.

Relations with Cameroun are also strained. Congo still appears to aid and abet the Camerounian opposition group, *l'Union des Populations Camerounaises* (UPC), which is allowed to use Brazzaville as a base. Luckily relations with Zaire are better than usual, not least because of the longstanding and very profitable diamond-smuggling trade across the river between Kinshasa and Brazzaville. Sassou-Nguesso's wife, **Marie-Antoinette**, a Vili who was born in Kinshasa, maintains excellent relations with President **Mobutu's** elite.

Marie-Antoinette's mother, known as Maman Poto, is a well-known *femme d'affaires* in Kinshasa, where among other things she controls the largest bakery and a big share of textile imports. She has access to Mobutu. The family connection was strengthened last year when Marie-Antoinette's youngest sister married Mobutu's cousin in Kinshasa at a ceremony attended by Sassou-Nguesso. One apparent result of the closer relations was the handing over to Brazzaville by Zairois security of a nephew of PDC leader Bakouma.

As Sassou-Nguesso enters his battle for survival he will be counting on the support of pragmatic southerners to push through vital reforms. Among the key players here are his wife, who has many contacts among the Vili people; prime minister **Ange-Edouard Pongui**, a southerner from the Niari region who is well-liked in banking and IMF circles; and **Célestin Goma-Foutou**, a party ideologue still close to Tchicaya-Thystère. Allies in the Cuvette, such as Pierre Moussa and **Lekoundzou Ithi-Osse-**

toumba, will be needed in what is certain to become a showdown between the president and M-22.

Ultimately, as is usually the case in such difficult circumstances, only the loyalty of the armed forces can assure Sassou-Nguesso's continued rule. Their salaries are paid on time, unlike the civil service, which often has to wait two months. Austerity measures will not affect the troops. The *berêts rouges* have been reinforced with weapons and upgraded communications equipment. And the presidential security staff has been beefed up with more trusted officials from Oyo village or the president's extended family.

Footnotes

1. The French legislative elections in March might well result in the Parti Socialiste losing its National Assembly majority. The right-wing parties and their leaders, particularly Jacques Chirac, have little patience with nominally-Marxist regimes like Sassou-Nguesso's. In the foreseeable future, therefore, French sympathy for Congo can be expected to wane.

2. Elf recently announced another potentially commercial offshore oil find. Amoco so far had only drilled dry wells; Conoco is due to start wildcat drilling at the end of the year.

3. Subsequently the government announced that only seven sects could henceforth publicly conduct religious services. They are the Catholic Church, the Protestant Congolese Evangelical Church, the Salvation Army, Simon Kimbangu's Church of Christ on Earth, the Congolese Islamic Committee, Tenrykio and the Prophetic Mission of prophet Lassy Zeriphin. Over 80 sects were banned, including, significantly, the IAM sect, of which Sassou-Nguesso himself was chief prophet (assisted by Jean-Pierre Ngombe) and the Anzimba sect, of which Yhombi-Opango was a leading light.

4. Okandza, like many leading "Marxist" ideologues in Congo, was first educated at the Chaminade Seminary, run by the Marxist Fathers organisation until its nationalisation in 1965. Member of the so-called "chaminade Mafia" include Okandza, Bongou, Noumazalay, minister of industry, Dr. Christophe Bouramoue, minister of health, Joseph Elenga-Ngaporo, former minister of energy, Tchicaya-Thystere, and Jean-Pierre Tati-Loutard, minister of culture.

5. Congo's first two presidents, Abbe Fulbert Youlou and Alphonse Massamba-Debat, both came from the Pool. Since their overthrows in 1963 and 1968 power has been in the hands of three successive northern presidents.

6. For years Bernard Combo-Matsiona has been the only Lari in high office. That he is also a member of M-22 helps explain his willingness to serve under Sassou-Nguesso.

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CS0: 3400/1260

GHANA

LABOR MINISTER ON WORKPLACE PARTICIPATORY GOVERNMENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] **THE Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare yesterday released proposals for introducing participatory democracy at work places for further public debate.**

The proposals have been placed before the National Labour Advisory Committee, a tripartite body composed of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), the employers and representatives of the government to be considered and worked into a legislation to amend the existing Industrial Relations Laws.

On workers participation at work places, the document observed that the existing Industrial Relations Laws sought mainly to provide procedures for resolving industrial disputes without spelling out what should be the in-plant structural arrangements that would allow employees participation in the decision-making processes.

The country's Industrial Relations Laws, it said, assume a non-convergent rules for the employer and the employee on the basis of master-servant relations.

In order to address these weaknesses it has been proposed that all staff in the senior grades not directly in management positions and all senior staff associations must be unionised.

This includes persons in the supervisory grades like foremen, headmen and supervisors and that employees' representatives must be admitted onto the boards of all private companies, public boards and corporations.

On Joint Consultative Committees (JCCs) the release said that it must have the power of co-determination for some decisions and for others it must be in an advisory capacity to management.

In the areas of determination of conditions of service, setting up of production targets and evolving methods and procedures for monitoring employees efficiency, disciplinary measures and education,

retraining and vocational training, the JCCs which must be established in all large enterprises and concerns are expected to have the right of co-determination.

On workers participation on national affairs, the release proposed that national union of the TUC must be fully represented on Ministerial Advisory Boards and that memorandum on policy submitted by the sector ministries to the PNDC must have the concurrence of the sector Ministry's Advisory Boards.

It was also proposed that there must be established a PNDC sub-committee on labour matters and that the roles of the Tripartite Committee and the National Labour Advisory Committee should be enhanced.

Other suggestions that were to be made into laws were that all basic national policy initiatives should also be discussed at the level of the District Councils of Labour and that Section Three of the Industrial Relations Act must be amended and in its place a tripartite demarcation committee to advise the Registrar of Trade Unions on the jurisdiction of unions should be established.

Finally, it was suggested that the Industrial Relations Act and the Labour Decree should be consolidated into a Works Law to include the proposed policy initiatives, the release said.

GHANA

FRG'S BADEN-WURTTENBERG OFFERS AGRICULTURAL AID, SERVICES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Feb 86 p 8

[Text]

THE state of Baden-Wurttemberg in the Federal Republic of Germany has offered to establish an agricultural service station at either Attebubu or Wenchi, both in the Brong Ahafo Region to train operators and mechanics.

When established, the station will also offer agrotechnical advice to mechanized farmers in that part of the country.

In addition, the state stands by her earlier offer to finance and establish a fully-equipped repair and maintenance workshop at Somanya in the Eastern Region to help maintain agricultural machinery and equipment in that area.

And as a step towards this direction, two German experts have arrived in the country to complete arrangements for the establishment of the proposed station.

Dr I. K. Adjei-Mafo, Secretary for Agriculture disclosed this when he received a consignment of agricultural machinery and equipment donated to Ghana by the Ministry of Agriculture of the State of Baden-Wurttemberg in Accra yesterday.

The gifts, which include chain saws and spares,

workshop equipment, pick-ups, farm road service trucks, cocoa beans extraction machines, a disc harrow and a moutborad plough are valued at over 800,000 Deutsche Marks.

Mr Wolfdietrich Vogel, West German Ambassador to Ghana made the presentation.

Dr Adjei-Mafo recalled the fruitful technical assistance Ghana had received from Baden-Wurttemberg since 1980 and stated that such assistance will contribute immensely to the success of the country's economic recovery efforts.

He observed with appreciation the various multi-sectoral development assistance the people and government of West Germany continue to extend to Ghana and expressed the government's gratitude to the people of Baden-Wurttemberg for the gesture.

The Secretary reiterated the government's determination to pursue productivity-enhancing agricultural policies that will turn the country's enormous agricultural potentials into the "Granary of Africa" and hoped that with the assistance of friends, Ghana will succeed.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1128

GHANA

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Botchwey Discusses Fund Disbursement Problems

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Feb 86 pp 1,4

[Article by Lloyd Evans]

[Text]

DR Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, has urged the visiting delegation from the Commission of the European Communities to work out modalities that will reduce the bottlenecks that impede the early disbursement of commitment from both bi-lateral and multi-lateral sources.

He said slow disbursement of commitment from donors seriously affects the national budget and programmes for development and stressed the need to raise the disbursement rate to make funding more meaningful.

Dr Botchwey was addressing a joint meeting of the delegates and officials of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning at the ministries in Accra yesterday.

The mission, led by Mr Michel Hauswirth, Deputy Director-General for Development for the Commission, is to negotiate with the Ghana Government through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the means by which European aid which is administered by the Commission and the European Investment Bank (EIB) will be best integrated into the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

Discussions will also include an overview of the European multilateral assistance to Ghana for the last 10 years and finalise negotiations for the use of 86 million ECU that the EEC has committed to Ghana as a minimum amount of assistance under the third EEC-ACP agreement that was concluded in Lome in December, 1984.

The Economic Planning Secretary said in seeking external sources of funding to meet the goals of the medium term programme, it is the intention of the government to effectively mobilise internal resources as well.

Touching on international competitive bidding for EEC projects, Dr Botchwey said more often than not, contracts were awarded to very distant agencies and this seriously affected the execution of the projects.

He said repetition of review of various studies are not only cumbersome but rather makes the projects very costly, adding, too much money and time are spent on

studies and consultancy services.

Dr Botchwey, however, pointed out that although he agrees to the engagement of external expertise, much emphasis should be placed on local expertise and that it is demoralising when the local experts find out they are equally good as their external counterpart on a particular project.

In his reply, Mr Hauswirth said the Commission was ever prepared to support the ERP under the Lome Three Convention.

He said the purpose of the mission is to agree on the priorities which shall guide future collaboration and together, draw up the National Indicative Programme which shall set out joint actions over the years to come.

Mr Hauswirth said the joint efforts in this regard call for three pre-requisites, namely the existence of a programme for a balanced and integrated development of the economy.

The other two pre-requisites are the concentration of actions within a sector or sectors to render them effective and careful planning, programming and continuous monitoring and adjusting of actions according to the needs and intermediate results.

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Lloyd Evans]

[Text]

GHANA is to receive a non-repayable grant of 86 million European Currency Unit (ECU) about £7,000 million as a national programmable resource from the European Development Fund (EDF) over a five-year period beginning from this year to be integrated into the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

An agreement to this effect was signed in Accra yesterday by Dr Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning on behalf of the Ghana Government while Mr Michel Hauswirth, Deputy Director General for Development signed on behalf of the Commission of the European Community.

This financial package does not include additional resources which may be allocated to Ghana during the lifetime of the Lome III Convention by way of non-programmable resources managed by the Commission.

In addition, the European Investment Bank (EIB) will make available an indicative order of 20 million ECU (about £1,600 million) for productive capital projects in such fields

as energy, mining, agro-industry and tourism.

Following their exchange of views, Ghana and the European Economic Community (EEC) delegations agreed that 80 per cent of the EDF allocation will be devoted to the rural and transport infrastructure sectors so as to improve the quality of life in the rural areas.

Emphasis will also be placed on the role of women in development with particular attention being paid to problems of food storage, preservation, processing and marketing.

It was further agreed that a certain portion of the EDF resources should be retained for on-going projects which merit further financing or consolidation.

The two delegations also held and exchanged views on ways of stepping up regional co-operation in the West African sub-region.

Against this background, the community delegation stated that a sum of 210 million ECU (about £17,000 million) may be considered as a working basis for regional operations in West Africa.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Dr Botchwey stated that areas which are to benefit from the aid coincide with the goals set out in the medium term programme which lay much emphasis on the development of the rural areas.

He said having laid a good foundation with the commission, the two will work together harmoniously as ever before to actualize the specific goals that will go into the agreement.

Mr Hauswirth, in reply, said he appreciated the idea of co-operation that is existing in all fields between Ghana and the commission.

Answering questions from the press later, Dr Botchwey said the agreement makes enough room for flexibility and that it avoids a straight jacket situation in which the money is tied to specific projects.

On the bottlenecks that impede the early disbursement of commitment from both bilateral and multi-lateral sources, the Economic Planning Secretary stated that he had a wider audience in view and that he hoped members of the delegation will communicate this problem to other donor countries.

Among those present at the signing ceremony was Ghana's Ambassador to Belgium and the Commission, to the European Community, Mr J. A. Larvea.

GHANA

FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATE TO CONTINUE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by George Amosah]

[Text] Mr John S. Addo, Governor of the Bank of Ghana, has said that the government will continue its flexible exchange rate policy supported with a package of economic measures to ensure increased production of goods and services in the country and also for export.

"Given the continued determination of the government to carry on with the reform effort, the understanding and support of the outside world, and above all, the willingness of the people of this country to give the economic measures a change to succeed, we can all hopefully look forward to a brighter future of self-sustaining growth," the Governor assured Ghanaians.

Speaking on the justification for devaluation under the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) in a lecture at the School of Administration, Legon, yesterday, Mr Addo explained that the main objective of the PNDC's exchange rate policy since 1983 has been to ensure that the value of the cedi responds to relative price developments in Ghana and in the economies of Ghana's principal trading partners.

Under this policy, he said, Ghana is aiming at achieving a favourable balance of payments by making sure that demand for and supply of foreign exchange are equal.

In his assessment, devaluation, which is one of several policy measures instituted under the ERP, has contributed to a "positive response" in the economy, particularly the export sector.

In the cocoa sector, for example, the Ghana Cocoa Board has been able to raise the producer price of cocoa several times, with the result that many cocoa farms destroyed by bush fires in 1983 have been rehabilitated and replanted.

According to Mr Addo, production of cocoa, which had fallen from 257,000 tonnes in 1980/81 to 158,000 tonnes in 1983/84 made a "turn-around" and increased to 165,000 tonnes in 1984/85. And a further increase in cocoa output is expected for 1985/86.

The exchange rate adjustment also improved the liquidity position of the mining industry, as was also recorded in the timber sector where exports rose from \$14.7 million in 1983 to #30 million in 1985.

The Governor observed that before April, 1983 when the ERP was launched, the country's economy was characterised by declining real output, widening budgetary deficits, erosion of purchasing power of money, unemployment, persistent balance of payment deficits, as well as the smuggling of commodities to neighbouring countries.

An over-valuation of the cedi was also a major problem facing Ghana with severe consequences on the economy especially the export sector.

Referring to this state of affairs, Mr Addo noted that whereas demand for foreign exchange greatly exceeded the supply, the price of foreign exchange had been held down for political reasons, under a fixed exchange rate.

As an incentive to increased production therefore, Mr Addo said the PNDC decided on a flexible exchange rate as a means of providing remunerative producer prices for Ghana's principal foreign exchange earners like cocoa and other exportables.

The Governor hinted that the PNDC is striving to consolidate gains recorded under the ERP under a medium-term programme which is currently being designed.

This programme would focus among other things on a more flexible exchange and trade policy and financial sector reforms.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1127

GHANA

'ECONOMIC SURVEY' REVEALS NATION'S FISCAL HEALTH

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Abigail Bonsu: "Ghana's Net Reserves Up"]

[Text] The net reserve of Ghana which had almost depleted at the end of 1981, rose to C264.6 million at the end of 1982, a 1982 "Economic Survey" compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics has revealed.

The balance of payments deficit was reduced from C1160 million in 1981 to C205 million during the year under review, an improvement which the survey attributed to restrictions on imports rather than export earnings or improved terms of trade.

The survey said whilst the budget deficit was brought under control through drastic cuts in capital expenditure and subventions, there was an increase in government revenue due to improved collection taxes and import duties.

It said the rate of inflation declined sharply as a result of stricter enforcement of price control measures and restrictions in money supply.

The consumer price index which decreased by 116.3 percent in 1981 also rose by only 22.3 percent in 1982.

On agriculture, the survey said the total gross value added by the production of crops to the Gross Domestic Products (GDP) of the country during 1982, was C1.695 million compared with C1.791 million in 1981. This it said showed a decline of 5.4 percent.

The total value of exported cocoa during the year under review was C1.042.6 million of which Netherlands imports accounted for C215.6 million about 21 percent followed by UK with C193.6 million and West Germany, C153.2 million.

The tonnage exported amounted to 238.5 thousand tonnes which showed a steep rise of 41 percent above the level of that of 1981. The increase was the result of the government's mobilisation programme of students and youth task forces during the early half of the year.

Total purchase in 1982 however amounted to 181.6 thousand tonnes as compared to 244.5 thousand tonnes that was purchased in 1981. This fall in purchases according to the survey, was primarily due to a decline in production since it was expected that smuggling activity would have declined as a result of the closure of the borders.

On foreign trade, the survey said the total value of exports of domestic produce amounted to C2,402 million in 1982 compared to C2.924 million during the previous year.

It said a moderate decline in the value of exports, coupled with a sharp fall in the value of imports helped Ghana to achieve a favourable trade balance in 1982. While the quantum of export of some traditional commodities such as gold and timber declined, the export of cocoa increased.

However, prices of all major export commodities declined further during the year but consequent to the stringent import controls introduced by the government, there was a sharp reduction in the volume of imports in 1982, it added.

The contribution of the mining sector which is the second largest foreign exchange earner to the GDP, has been dwindling over the past 5 years and stood at 1.2 percent during 1982.

The survey said the crisis that had beset the economy in recent years adversely affected the performance of the sector making it touch the lowest level on record, at around 52.7 percent of the 1975 level, during the year under review.

During that year, an over value exchange rate and high inflation eroded the finances of mining companies which could not devote adequate funds either to replace obsolete machinery or to explore new deposits.

Foreign exchange earnings from the exports of gold which had risen to C591 million in 1980 thus fell steeply to C347 million in 1982, a level at which gold accounted for 15 percent of the 1982 export earnings, compared to 16 percent in the previous year.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1127

GHANA

FOREST PROTECTION DECREE AMENDED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] A new law was enacted on Monday amending the Forest Protection Decree 1974 (NRCD 243).

The Forest Protection (Amendment) Law 1986, enacted in pursuance of the Provisional National Defense Council (Establishment) Regulation 1981 stipulates the following:

Any person who in a forest reserve without the written consent of the competent forest authority--

--Fells, uproots, lops, girdles, taps, injures by fire or otherwise damages any tree or timber

--makes or cultivates any farm or erects any building:

--causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or removing any timber:

--in any way obstructs the channel of any river, stream, canal or creek:

--hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps of shares:

--subjects to any manufacturing process, collects, conveys or removes any forest produce:

--pastures cattle or permits any cattle to trespass, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both.

The amendment said provided that for a second or subsequent offence under this section an offender shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than £10,000 and not exceeding £20,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding ten years or to both.

The amendment said any person who knowingly counterfeits or fraudulently uses upon any timber or standing tree a mark to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of some person: or:

--without the written consent of a forest officer alters, defaces or
obliterates any mark placed on a tree or on timber or

--alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary mark of any forest reserve
shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine
not exceeding £10,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both.

It said provided that for a second or subsequent offence under this section
an offender shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less
than £10,000 and not exceeding £20,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding ten
years or to both.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1128

GHANA

BRIEFS

RIG WORKERS TO ASSIST LIBYA--The Rig Workers Association of Ghana (RWAG) has indicated its preparedness to mobilise its working force to work on drilling rigs in Libyan oil fields following the withdrawal of American oil workers, from that country. In a resolution adopted and signed by its president, Mr William Awuku, the association condemned the imperialist and zionist aggression on the Libyan people which it said are aimed at dislodging the peaceful and progressive government of Libya. The resolution described the decision by the Reagan Administration to freeze Libyan assets in America and the subsequent withdrawal of US oil workers from Libya as a deliberate attempt to cripple the Libyan economy. On US military manoeuvres inside Libya's territorial waters, the resolution said it is a flagrant violation of human rights and an attempt to provoke the people of Libya to war. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Feb 86 p 5] /12851

GOLD PROSPECTING AT OBUOM--The Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, will on Thursday, February 20, perform the sod-cutting ceremony to work the beginning of gold prospecting at Koni Yao-Obuom near Bekwai-Ashanti in the Amansie District. Mr Peter Gasper Donkor, managing director of D.G. Peter Agency Incorporated, told the Ghana News Agency in Kumasi that the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources had granted the company a minerals prospecting licence to prospect gold near Lake Sosomtwe, for three years. He said feasibility studies had shown encouraging results and local and foreign banks had expressed interest, adding that a French Geological Company based in Paris, would assist in the project which is estimated at 40 million French francs. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Feb 86 p 1] /12851

NEW PAPER FOR ISLAMIC UNITY--The first monthly Islamic newspaper, 'Al-Risalah' was launched at Alajo in Accra at the weekend. Launching the paper, during which its offices were also officially opened, Mr Justice Yahkub Armah, a High Court judge, advised Muslims "not to sit on the fence but contribute to national development." Mr Anwar A. Abdrabbuh, the Charge d'Affaires of Saudi Arabian Embassy, spoke of the pioneering role of his government towards the establishment of the newspaper and promised more assistance for the paper. The managing editor of the paper, Alhaji Ibrahim C. Quaye gave the assurance that the paper would be used not only to unite Muslims and promote the well-being of Islam, but more so, to promote good relations between Ghana and the Arab world. [By Peter Abban] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Feb 86 p 1] /12851

2 April 1986

CUBAN DOCTORS COMMENDED--Dr Debora Cubagee, Senior Medical Officer in charge of the Tema Polyclinic, has commended 7 Cuban doctors attached to the clinic and the Tema General Hospital for their tireless contribution towards the pri-Health Care Programme (PHC). Speaking at a farewell party in honour of the doctors who had ended their 2 year attachment under an agreement between the Governments of Ghana and Cuba, Dr Cubagee noted that through their efforts, the doctors had been able to bring cholera under control. Dr Victor Villalon Oramas, on behalf of his colleagues, expressed his gratitude for the great honour done to them, saying that they had enjoyed their stay working among Ghanaians and learning from each other. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Feb 86 p 1] /12851

BRITISH AID MISSION ARRIVES--A team from Britain's Overseas Development Administration (ODA) arrived in Ghana last night for an 8-day official visit during which they will identify the sectors where UK aid will be disbursed in 1986/87. The team consists of the Desk Officer for Ghana, Mr Ron White; the Economic Adviser, Ms Judy Lewis; and the Engineering Adviser, Mr Robin Cadwallader. They will have talks with PNDC Secretaries, the Governor of the Bank of Ghana, government officials, international organisations and industrial firms. Allocations will be made according to the Government of Ghana's priorities under the Economic Recovery Programme. This year's British grant to Ghana consists of £14 million in programme aid -- for essential equipment materials and spare parts -- and £5 million under the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa, which will help to finance the World Bank's second Reconstruction Import Credit (RIC-II). Other contributions in 1986/87 are debt relief to £22million, following the cancellation of pavements on earlier development loans and £2.3 million for the technical co-operation programme. These make up a total of £24.3 million pledged by the UK at the World Bank Consultative Group meeting in Paris last November. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Feb 86 p 5] /12851

CSO: 3400/1129

GUINEA-BISSAU

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EEC

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Monday in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau and the European Economic Community (EEC) signed a financial and technical agreement as part of the scope of the third Lome Convention.

The agreement was signed by comrade Bartolomeu Simoes Pereira, minister of economic coordination, planning, and international programming and cooperation, and by Mr Michel Hauswirth, assistant general manager of development, who visited our country as a member of the EEC Commission.

For 4 days the two delegations engaged in a wide exchange of viewpoints regarding various aspects of the cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and the EEC, particularly those related to the implementation of the third Lome Convention. To ensure utilization of the different instruments and resources as planned by the convention, the delegations held in-depth discussions on Guinea-Bissau's development objectives and priorities. These discussions were based on advance papers prepared by the respective representatives.

To achieve those objectives, our country will receive a programmed national financial package consisting of 35 million ECU, which is equivalent to approximately 5,275 million Guinean pesos. According to the agreement, this amount will be divided into subsidies of 31.5 million ECU which will be managed by the Commission, and venture capital of 3.5 million ECU, managed by the European Investment Bank.

The EEC delegation indicated that this financial package can be increased by additional resources which will be available to Guinea-Bissau during the course of the convention, in the form of nonprogrammed resources managed by the Commission, such as Stabex system transfers, emergency aid, food assistance, etc.

In addition, the European Investment Bank will be able to use the performance bond to finance productive investment projects, which meet the bank's regulatory criteria and the provisions of the third Lome Convention, in the industrial, agro-industrial and electric power generation sectors.

Two Cooperation Objectives

Within the framework of cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and the EEC, there are two objectives that must be achieved: a decrease in the country's reliance on foreign food suppliers and an improvement in the financial situation by decreasing imports and increasing exports.

To reach these two objectives, the Guinean government intends to support increased production of food for local consumption; to stimulate the production of traditional export products which generate foreign exchange; to energize other local activities, namely fish and craft production; to attract local production to the official marketing circuits, granting private enterprise a suitable place; to fight the parallel market and clandestine exports; and to obtain standard supplies from the modern productive sector, in the form of raw materials, energy, and superabundant catches of fish.

Nearly 85 percent of the programmed resources managed by the EEC will be reserved for this area of concentration. Fifteen percent may be affected by the improvement in organization and management capabilities, either at the administration level or at the private enterprise level. Said improvement may be through professional and technical training programs for senior and middle personnel, or through technical cooperation in the areas excluded from the concentration sector, and by national participation in regional projects.

Regional Cooperation

The two delegations also exchanged viewpoints on the possibility of reinforcing regional cooperation. The EEC mission recorded the proposals related to the priorities for regional development established by Guinea-Bissau in coordination with its partners, such as: fishing zone monitoring, actions to be undertaken at the level of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, struggle against the onset of desertification, cattle health protection, interregional aspects in the development of communication and transportation infrastructures, satellite communications, and hydroelectric power generation.

It must be pointed out that during the convention 210 million ECU have been allotted to the Western Africa subregion to prepare the regional program.

12987/12712

CSO: 3442/132

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

FRUIT FOR DOMESTIC MARKET--In its effort to provide food security to the country, the Guinean fruit company ENAFRUTA is preparing to enact a campaign of regular supply of its products to the capital's population. The campaign is to become effective during the current month. To this end, ENAFRUTA's announced policy for stabilizing the Bissau market will consist, in its first phase, of the sale of various fruits, tubers and vegetables. At a later date, it will consist of supplying those areas which lack fruit, namely Oio and Cacheu. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Jan 86 p 4] 12987/9435

PAKISTANI SCIENTISTS VISIT--As a result of the prospects for cooperation which followed the visit to Pakistan by the council president, comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, two Pakistani experts in the field of rice cultivation and fishing arrived in Bissau Wednesday, the 15th. The delegation remained in the country for 5 days to study areas of cooperation with the government in the fields of agriculture and fishing. The delegation was received by the secretary general of the Ministry for Rural and Fishing Development, comrade Avito Jose da Silva. On Thursday afternoon the Pakistani mission visited the N'pantchande plots (in the Biombo Region) with comrade Nelson Dias, an expert from the Ministry for Rural and Fishing Development. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 3]

12987/12712
CSO: 3442/132

LIBERIA

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES BRING AIR LIBERIA TO A HALT

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Operations at the government-owned airline, Air Liberia, have come to a standstill since February 3, 1986, due to the stringent financial situation the corporation is facing.

Reports have it that the corporation may soon collapse if nothing is done to remedy the situation.

Already, the management of Air Liberia has told its employees who include pilots, engineers and technicians not to report to work as of February 3 due to the situation at the corporation.

According to an authoritative source who preferred not to be named, the corporation's management took the decision because funds are not available to compensate for the continuous services of the employees.

The source noted that as a matter of fact, employees of Air Liberia have not been paid for the past seven months, a situation for which the management deemed necessary to ask the employees not to report to work until otherwise advised.

The source said at present, some officials of Air Liberia are only at the corporation's site receiving telephone calls and responding to urgent communications, as well as signing letters for despatch to various places, "and nothing else."

The financial problems at Air Liberia, the source pointed out, could be attributed to the failure of its customers to pay the bills for services rendered them.

Although the source did not say how much the total outstanding amount is, it was disclosed that most of the corporation's receivables were not forthcoming from its customers, especially from government which owes a sizeable portion of the amount.

The source added that most of the travels on the corporation's airlines are made from the government sector, but pointed out that when the vouchers are sent out for payment, the anticipated results are not realized.

The source indicated that the combination of

all these factors had given rise to the current situation at Air Liberia.

The viability of Air Liberia could only be sustained if the airline is run by a private management, the source added.

The Director-General of the Cabinet, Dr. Peter L. Naigow, told a local newspaper last month that

plans are underway to have Air Liberia, as well as the Roberts International Airport (RIA) privatised due to financial problems.

When contacted on Monday, the Managing Director of Air Liberia, Mr. Michael Wiles, said he was not prepared to comment on the situation at Air Liberia, nor on the privatization of the company.

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CSO: 3400/1248

LIBERIA

MEASURES TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING

Prices, Profit Margins Set

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 14 Feb 86 pp 12, 10

[Text]

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, has announced a number of measures aimed at reducing the high cost of living in the country.

According to a release issued by the Commerce Ministry Wednesday, the measures are to be implemented, as government is applying efforts to give relief to the consuming public in the wake of the 25 percent reduction in salaries of its employees.

Among the several measures, the release pointed out, effective immediately, the 10 percent charge levied on more than 28 essential commodities such as baby foods, radios, cooking oil, soap, sardines, luncheon meat, exercise books, drugs,

among others, is hereby removed.

The release made it clear that considering government's program to expand the national radio station and to construct a rural communication network with the view to enhance wider dissemination of information, the percentage profit margin of 25 percent wholesale and 35 percent retail currently on radios and black and white TVs are reduced to 20 percent and 30 percent respectively.

Explaining further, the release said the mark-up percentage for fast moving parts for vehicles be reduced from 100 percent to 75 percent, while slow moving parts from 150 percent to 100 percent respectively.

Noting the high utilization rate of exercise books on a

yearly basis which increases the annual cost of education to parents, the release stated that the retail profit margin for exercise books which is currently 25 percent is reduced to 15 percent.

The release then reiterated that in order to reduce the high cost of escorting a container to an importer's warehouse, only a customs officer and a representative from the Ministry of National Security will be allowed to accompany containers for inspection during unstuffing.

According to measures, the approved profit margin for drugs and pharmaceutical products is reduced from 33 percent to 25 percent for wholesale; and for retail, 50 percent to 35 percent.

In an effort to promote Liberianization, the annual business registration for Liberian-owned establishments in the category of proprietorship is reduced from \$200 to \$100, while foreign-owned businesses in the same category remains at \$200.00.

Additionally, the release explained

that the annual registration fees for partnership and corporation are increased from \$300 to \$350 and \$400 to \$500 respectively, noting that the annual license fee for domestic liquor is also reduced from \$200 to \$100 per shop; and for imported liquor, from \$400 to \$300 per shop.

The Commerce Ministry hopes that these measures will bring considerable relief to consumers as well as help generate more revenue for government.

In another development, the release said it has come to the attention of the Ministry of Commerce that as a result of temporary scarcity of certain basic commodities such as batteries, coffee, among other items, individuals and businesses concerned, are arbitrarily increasing the prices of these commodities.

The public is therefore advised to report to the Ministry any business firm or individuals found selling goods above the approved prices so that punitive measures can be taken against said violators.

Importers Implement Price Directives

JPRS-SSA-86-036
2 April 1986

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Feb 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Several leading importers of general merchandise have initiated a 5 to 25 percent reduction on eight commodities in compliance with a directive issued recently by the Commerce Ministry.

According to a survey conducted by our reporter this week, business houses which have so far complied with the reduction order include P.K. Hage & Co., Bazzi Brothers Corporation, Eid Brothers in Vai Town as well as some supermarkets in Monrovia.

A member of the business community here, Mr. Ghazi Bazzi told newsmen at his office Tuesday that many businessmen, especially importers of pharmaceutical and food items, realize the difficulties which rising prices impose on consuming public in these hard times and are doing everything possible to curb the situation.

Mr. Bazzi, however, observed that one factor which had of late forced the increase in prices of essential commodities was the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar against European currencies, a situation which he noted, had largely affected the price of imported goods in the country.

He said as a result importers were presen-

tly paying higher prices on goods ordered from outside the U.S.

The general manager of Eid Brothers Corporation, Mr. Rabi who expressed similar concern, disclosed that commercial banks here had increased their transfer charges by 6 to 8 percent for each consignment of goods brought into the country.

He disclosed that some importers had not been fortunate to bring in goods over the past four months because of the cost and difficulty in transferring letters of credits abroad.

Mr. Rabi noted that Sudan unforeseen conditions resulted in the scarcity of basic commodities on the market, thereby forcing the increases.

Commenting on the 10 percent sur-charge exemption, the importers contended that the sur-charge fees did not pose much effect of business houses, but said that it was rather the reluctance of banking institutions and some business houses to cooperate in advancing lasting solutions to problems that were causing difficulty.

Attempts to get the reaction of commercial banks failed because most of their executives declined to comment on the issue.

LIBERIA

REVENUE COLLECTION FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE DECLINES

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 14 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by J. Nagbe Sloh, Jr.]

[Excerpt] Liberia's revenue collection in terms of international trading continues to decline due to the current banking system in the country which reportedly hampers the constant traffic flow of international trading.

According to Deputy Finance Minister for Revenues and Excise, Hon. Eddie G. Manly, "our imports continue to decline because the vendors who have been ordering the goods from overseas, have not been able to meet their obligations to their suppliers, thus keeping our inventory dented on a monthly basis in terms of revenue collection from international trading."

In an interview Monday at his

Broad Street office in Monrovia, Minister Manly, however, expressed optimism that the situation would improve "since we have entered a civilian rule, and the confidence factors and many other crisis tend to improve.

"We would import on an average income basis like last year when our import was 20 to 25 million dollars a month," Minister Manly said, adding that a satisfactory revenue is collected if 20 to 30 percent of such amount goes towards revenue.

AUDIT CAMPAIGN

He observed that as the import declines, "our revenue in-take also declines in terms

of international trading."

Due to the decline of international trading in the country, Minister Manly disclosed that the Finance Ministry improvises through an audit campaign on all business establishments in the country, including the local manufacturers who produce and sell their goods here.

He said from February 17, 1986, about 26 auditors from the Finance Ministry will go on a nation-wide audit campaign of all business entities in the country, "some of whom have never been audited."

He expressed hope that the result of the audits will create a good turn for revenues collection in the country.

He added that a team of real estate tax officers recently returned to the capitol with a satisfactory and encouraging report from five counties (un-named) where they inspected real estate properties.

Minister Manly disclosed that the Finance Ministry would embark on the institution of a vigorous tax

collection campaign "in order to breach the gap of what we lose from international trading."

1985 REVENUE INCOME

During the fiscal year 1984-85 which ended June 30, 1985, Minister Manly said his office collected \$192,000,000 in terms of revenue.

He regreted that they could not collect more than the \$192,000,000 due to "some detracting factors prominent among which was the declination of our international trading as compared to previous years."

He praised Grand Bassa County for always playing a leading role among the out-stations in terms of customs and internal revenues collection, and used the occasion to announce a \$600 cash prize award approved by the Ministry for Grand Bassa County Revenues Collector Jeremiah Elliott scheduled to be given him shortly for collecting the highest revenues during the past fiscal year.

As a means of encouragement, Minister Manly

also disclosed that the Finance Ministry has approved a constant cash prize and study tour competition for the highest customs and revenues collectors in the country.

PROSPECTS

Concerning the question of revenues projection for 1986, Minister Manly expressed optimism that his office would be able to collect at least \$101,000,000 from January to June 1986, and expressed regrets that "our performance during the first semester (July 1985 to January 1986) was not too encouraging due to the decline of our international trading and other

detracting factors."

Minister Manly disclosed that "some tax payers in Monrovia loose their dogs at our tax officers in the discharge of their duties in delivering their bills at their homes due to the lack of reliable address system in the country," adding that this also "hampers our operation."

He warned that "hereafter, any such tax payer reported to the Ministry would have to face the Justice Ministry for questioning."

He said according to reports reaching his office, tax payers in such lawless habit are mostly located in Congo Town, paynesville, and Sinkor.

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CSO: 3400/1248

LIBERIA

CHINESE AMBASSADOR ON STRENGTHENING TIES

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 24 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] **The Chinese Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Xiang Zhongpu, has assured his government's willingness to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between China and Liberia.**

Ambassador Xiang was speaking Thursday night at the Chinese Embassy here at a reception marking the signing of an agreement of cooperation between the New China News Agency (Xinhua), and the Liberian News Agency (LINA).

He said the government and people of China were always willing to further strengthen economic and bilateral relations with Liberia through the expansion of trade, cultural and technical assistance in all fields of economic endeavours.

The Chinese envoy noted that the cooperation agreement signed February 20

between Xiahua and LINA would go a long way in binding both nations and peoples together through frequent exchange of information, adding "we will certainly reap richer fruits under such effort".

Ambassador Xiang then thanked the Ministry of Information as well as the government and people of Liberia for the cordial ties which have existed between China and Liberia.

In remarks, Deputy Information Minister S. Momolu Getaweh, lauded the longstanding bilateral and economic relationship between China and Liberia, and hoped such relations would be further strengthened in the years ahead.

He said the signing of the cooperation agreement between the two news agencies marked another mile-

stone toward Sino-Liberian relations.

Xinhua has more than 90 foreign bureaux in various parts of the world including Africa, Europe, America, Asia Middle East, and the Soviet Union. It also exchanges information with more than 70 news agencies, according to Xinhua correspondent in Liberia.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1248

LIBERIA

LEBANESE COMMUNITY URGED TO INVEST

Ambassador Advocates Increases

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Feb 86 pp 5, 6

[Article by Joseph Teh]

[Text] The Lebanese Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. John S. Alpha, has promised to encourage more Lebanese investors to do business here.

Mr. Alpha who said he has been encouraged by the Doe administration, said he is confident of economic recovery for Liberia, although he observed that economic recovery is a gradual process.

Referring to Liberian-Lebanese relations Ambassador Alpha said there was excellent relations between the two countries," noting that he will strive to promote all fields of cooperation, and hoped that such cordial relations would be maintained for the benefit of both nations.

"I am looking forward to more cooperation between officials of the Liberian government and my embassy to further cement our relations," Mr. Alpha said.

The Career diplomat strongly urged members of the Lebanese Community in Liberia to always be united and to love each other in order to be able to contribute as much as they can in promoting the socio-economic life of Liberia.

He also urged Liberians to be united hard working, and to "look after your Lebanese friends.

Local Leader Urges Reinvestment

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 17 Feb 86 pp 2, 12

[Text] Lebanese merchants in Liberia have been urged to become actively involved in the development process of Liberia and not only concern themselves with "profit making".

The president of the Lebanese Community in Liberia, Mr. Raef A. Fadel, made the call recently in Sanniquellie, Nimba County, where he went to reactivate the community's Nimba County Branch.

Mr. Fadel said it was "necessary for members of the community to re-invest some of their profits into the development of their respective areas of operation as incentive to further strengthen their long relationship with the Liberian people."

He then underscored the need for his countrymen to revitalize the local communities so that together, they can make meaningful contributions to the economic and social development of Liberia.

He disclosed that he will be making similar visits to other political subdivisions of the country to mobilize members of the community toward the development endeavor of Liberia.

Mr. Fadel was accompanied to Nimba by deputy secretary general of the Lebanese Community in Liberia, Mr. Ismael Faraj.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1246

MOZAMBIQUE

APIE DIRECTOR OUTLINES RELATIONS BETWEEN AGENCY, PUBLIC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Report on interview with Mario Guerreiro, director of the APIE (Administration of State-Owned Property), by Felisberto Matusse; first paragraph is NOTICIAS introduction]

[Text] With this interview with the general director, we conclude today our investigation of the APIE (Administration of State-Owned Property), published this week and intended to clarify the relations between the APIE and the public which the agency is obligated to serve. From now on, when we conclude any public investigation, it is our intention to present the opinions of the director of the respective agency, which we feel will contribute to the continuing process of rendering accounts. In this way, we are convinced that, on one hand, we can bring the concerns and problems of the public to the attention of the various officials and, on the other hand, provide the public with an explanation of the function of the agencies which have been created to provide public services.

An inventory of real estate is now underway in four urban districts of the city of Maputo, to locate precisely the properties in the capital and to activate the mechanisms of control of the APIE. This inventory will permit a better quantitative and qualitative knowledge of the existing buildings, and this will aid in carrying out a detailed study and analysis of the type of agency which should manage the real estate and how that agency should operate. At the same time, the APIE is also concentrating its attention on the training of skilled manpower, by which the agency officials mean to bring together the human and material resources to do its job better.

NOTICIAS learned this last Tuesday from APIE director Mario Guerreiro, in an interview granted to clarify some questions raised by our readers in the last survey conducted by this newspaper on the topic: "APIE-Tenant Relations."

The current inventory does not include the four remaining urban districts; there are plans to cover them during the first 6 months of this year. Meanwhile, the inventory will permit a coordinated search for solutions to the various problems brought up by APIE's tenants.

Mario Guerreiro noted that the solution to most of the problems raised by the tenants necessarily involves their participation in the daily upkeep of their buildings. In this regard, he said that APIE-tenant relations will only improve when the APIE is effectively in a position to solve the tenants' problems.

He stressed, however, that the resident committees and the tenants themselves play an essential role in solving the housing problem.

Basically, the tenants and committees can participate by searching for solutions to the problems in the common areas of the buildings, by offering suggestions and constructive criticism, by reporting [violations] and by improving the organization of the local committees.

Tenants Have Case

Focusing on the questions raised by the tenants in the last survey, and bearing in mind the survey conclusions, according to which tenant-landlord relations are poor, Mario Guerreiro said that, actually, the tenants are in the right.

In support of this conclusion, he said that the APIE is currently not equipped to solve the problems presented daily by the tenants, lacking both the material and the skilled manpower to perform the work.

"Any and every individual, when he presents a problem, expects that it will be solved. The one who does not solve it is at fault," he said.

However, he rejected the viewpoint of some tenants that the APIE does nothing at all. He said that his agency has three specific areas of activity: housing rentals, maintenance and rent collection for the state.

According to the APIE director, some of these responsibilities, such as rent collection for the state, are handled better than others. Regarding rentals, Guerreiro said the agency rents out the units whenever they become available. With regard to maintenance, the APIE is not equipped to handle it correctly; it can only sign contracts with specialized companies to do the work and, in most cases, it is not performed as well as desired.

By way of example, the APIE director said that, with regard to rent collections for the state, last year the APIE collected the largest sum ever achieved since the agency was created: about 90 to 95 percent of what was owed in rent.

Deteriorating Property

The major problem presented by the readers in our latest survey was the building maintenance problem, which they called a "seven-headed monster."

Mario Guerreiro admitted that the real estate is deteriorating badly, because the APIE cannot respond fully to the maintenance problems. This is basically because of the shortage of materials.

For example, the APIE director said his agency had received only 250 liters of paint last year. According to the official, this is only enough to paint two or three small apartments. "We are not getting iron, sand, cement, window glass, wire and many other materials needed to maintain the housing and, as a result, unless the minimal conditions are created, it is impossible for the APIE to take proper care of the buildings," he observed.

These factors which are preventing the APIE from performing its role effectively are the result of the country's current economic difficulties, which make it impossible to develop any practical and concrete action.

Dishonest Firms

In many cases, the APIE is to blame for the problems raised by the tenants, since it is the agency responsible for state-owned property.

The APIE director feels that, although this position is legitimate, the agency has, countless times, been defrauded by the companies which have been hired to do the work.

The APIE director called this dishonest and, to a certain extent, even damaging to the reputation of the agency itself.

"To solve these problems, the APIE must be equipped with the manpower and technical means to perform the maintenance itself. Note that the APIE does not have even a single engineer to meet its obligations," he explained.

The director said that the attitude of the tenants themselves led to poor preservation of the buildings. On one hand, there are tenants who do not know how to live in a house and, on the other, there are those who do not have the means to live in this type of housing.

Because of our current difficulties, the director feels that the tenants should set more aside to take better care of the property.

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CSO: 3442/144

MOZAMBIQUE

FAVORITISM, BRIBERY IN HOUSING AGENCIES REVEALED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Mario Guerreiro, director of the APIE [Administration of State-Owned Property], admitted that favoritism and bribery occurred in the assignment of housing by the offices of his agency. Although he did not point to any specific cases, he reported that some employees involved in such practices had recently been brought to trial.

The official divulged this information a few days ago, in an interview with NOTICIAS and Radio Mocambique, during which he addressed a series of questions related to APIE activity during its 10 years in existence.

It is noted that, during the interview, some prospects were mentioned for alleviating the problems that currently beset his agency, particularly the problem of the progressive deterioration of state-owned buildings.

The official gave particular attention to the question of favoritism and bribery, because it constantly come up when citizens discuss the housing problem.

Incidentally, this problem does not involve just the APIE employees; it is known that the practice is occurring between some private individuals. In other words, dishonest persons "sell" their contract and their keys to other individuals when they vacate an apartment for any reason.

Although it may be months or years before the "deal" is discovered, the new tenant is considered an illegal occupant and is evicted, obviously, at great cost to him since, in addition to keeping up his rent payments, he had already paid a goodly sum to buy up the lease.

Although this practice is known, the cases have been difficult to detect, which is not the case with the "deals" involving APIE employees.

"In fact, these things happen. There are cases which have been prosecuted, particularly those which involve bribery," our interviewee admitted, adding that the public could do its part by reporting these practices, which have taken more and more subtle forms and hence are more difficult to detect.

Why?

Why does it happen? This is the question that has been asked about the problem. Director Mario Guerreira explains: "In relation to the management of those involved in these deals, there is also a lack of control. There is no structure which would permit a simplification of management. There is a saying that it is difficult to administer something about which you know nothing."

Solutions are being outlined for this situation. We cite, for example, the inventory which was conducted in Maputo a few months ago. Based on this survey, it will be possible to set up a control system for state-owned property.

The inventory to which we referred is being conducted by teams trained by the agency, covering all the zones of the city. The work consists in identifying the buildings, dwellings and other structures which are the property of the APTE.

6362

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MOZAMBIQUE

ASPECTS OF BLACK MARKETEERING DISCUSSED

Lisbon AFRICA JOURNAL in Portuguese 5 Feb 86 p 11

[Article by Alfredo Margarido]

[Text] Mozambique's economic situation and especially its food situation are back on the front pages of newspapers because they are jeopardizing stability and civil peace. Mozambique's food production apparatus is proving incapable of ensuring even the physiological survival of the inhabitants, who are condemned to hunger or to serious situations of shortage. Mozambique is experiencing a terrible regression in terms of food, and that situation requires not a rapid but an almost instantaneous solution on penalty of jeopardizing the country's genetic stability itself. As is known, situations of chronic hunger lead to serious results in that undernourished mothers can only give birth to infants that are already deficient, at least neurally.

The way in which the problem has been analyzed by some leaders calls for comment, either because it reveals a degree of political naivete or because it reflects a degree of failure to understand Mozambican social problems. Some leaders have expressed their repulsion, understandable in purely humanist terms, at the multiplication of black market operations. Putting it another way, the black market in Mozambique constitutes the area where the most profitable economic operations are carried on, as is true in any country subjected to the impotent rules of an economy based on the state apparatus.

The most serious aspect of this situation is the fact that the political leaders have learned almost nothing from their travels abroad. The failure of economies directed and controlled by state apparatuses is a well-known lesson today, and it should have forced the leaders to adopt more normal forms of management, or at least those better adapted to the conditions of African production.

Illusion of "Proletarian" Leadership of State and Society

One of the most pernicious illusions is to be found in the concept of the "proletarian" leadership of societies which consist in fact of an impressive mass of peasants representing 90 percent or more of the active population. A simple reading of the standard authors could and should have alerted those

leaders: was not Karl Marx one of those least capable of explaining rural or agricultural societies? Born in the city and coming from an urban tradition, he was never able to understand the specific mechanism of rural communities.

Two documents are sufficient to prove the point. The first is the "18 Brumaire," in which Karl Marx compares peasants to a sack of potatoes that can only function collectively because of the existence of the sack. If the sack is opened, the potatoes scatter, and that demonstrates the impossibility of a "union" of peasants. The second document consists of the letter to Vera Zassoulitch--not the drafts, but the final letter--in which, having been asked about the function of the "mir" (a communal peasant unit in old Russia) in the socialist project, Karl Marx showed himself to be incapable of answering.

What were the reasons for that inability to give a theoretical answer? Karl Marx was concentrating on a society from which the "ties of blood" would have disappeared. In his analysis--reinforced, incidentally, by F. Engels--those ties of blood constituted a decisive obstacle to the establishment of modern societies in which industry and the industrial proletariat would guarantee the transition from the associative and technical patterns of the old regimes.

It happens that Africa is not yet able to "dissolve the ties of blood," as is well known, just as it is unable to create large urban and industrial organizations populated by a proletariat inclined to run a "revolution." In such conditions, theoretical effort needs to be redirected immediately toward providing African societies with the supports, both theoretical and ideological, that are capable of bringing about a better adaptation to the real conditions of African society.

What To Do About Black Marketeering?

It is known that Mozambican leaders are currently divided over the appropriate policy for dealing with groups of black marketeers: repression or basic changes? Repression can never be effective in current Mozambican economic conditions, all the more since the black market is concerned with products that are indispensable to survival. It is true that it affects other sectors of the economy, but because of their scarcity and extremely high price, luxury items can only be of interest to small nuclei in the Mozambican population.

There is also the danger that the government may prove to be genuinely effective in repressing those nuclei without thereby helping to alter the situation substantially. The classic question of means of subsistence has always been a serious indicator in that it brings the inadequacies of political management out into the open. Portugal--purely by way of example--experienced that situation between 1916 and 1926. Those 10 years of "subsistence crisis" destroyed the prestige of the republican governments, which were incapable of guaranteeing "our daily bread" for urban inhabitants, who did not have backyards or fields in which to grow the absolute minimum they needed.

Such a situation weakens the prestige of the state, since one of the functions implicitly assigned to it is that of guaranteeing access to "our daily bread."

in that country. Read "manioc" where I have written "bread," and the argument can proceed unchanged, because the problem is strictly the same.

That is why there is an additional reason why black marketeering cannot be combated by repression: if it is efficient--even though benefiting only minority groups--the best approach is to allow it to function and to combat it by the only means really capable of stifling it and making it disappear--that is, by increasing production or, if that is impossible, then by increasing imports enough to saturate the market.

I consider these reflections to be somewhat a matter of stating the obvious, but the simple fact that there are leaders prepared to choose the path of repression makes it necessary to say something that should be commonplace and superfluous. Because what continues to be the issue in Mozambique is the structure of the state itself, which aspires to be centralist but which lacks the financial weapons necessary for effectively ensuring that centralization. That is one of the snags in the current situation, and it is one for which a suitable solution has not yet been found.

Nothing of what has been said can be interpreted as an indictment of the current leaders, since it is naturally a simple analysis, although intended to enunciate a certain number of minimum truths. While it is true that Mozambique inherited the structures and economic patterns of the colonizing power, it has had sufficient time by now to establish reliable distribution channels. But the excessive statism of the state apparatus, which efforts are being made to correct without the desired and necessary results, has made it impossible to find the indispensable solutions.

Unlike many of my friends, who have recently discovered the exhilarating beauty of Reaganite liberalism, I cannot conceive of the existence of states or nations where there is no need for intervention by the regulatory apparatus of the state, if only to guarantee that the minimum needs of the weak or the feeble are met. Perhaps in this case I am relying on the example of France, where the state has had to intervene constantly over the past 300 years to guarantee bread supplies at accessible prices to permit the normal functioning of civilian society. It is an example, incidentally, which the Portuguese state has followed on many occasions in its contemporary history.

Nor, for that matter, is it possible to conceive of a state society in which the state has been stripped of its vital prerogatives. This is amply shown by President Reagan, who constantly intervenes in military options as well as in methods for calculating taxes. But here it is not a matter of analyzing the seemingly ultraliberal options of the Americans, but of considering the need for normalization through state intervention without at the same time neglecting the will and desire of producers for autonomy.

And here we come to another essential theoretical point: the mania for nationalizing everything and extending state takeovers to everything--a mania

reflecting the raging desire to reduce society to a state of infantilism. The political and economic leaders are thus showing, in an unconvincing manner, that those led are incapable of the slightest effective initiative and must therefore be subject to rigid and frequently imbecilic supervision by civil servants. This does not mean that all civil servants are petty, but the rigidity of administrative instructions turns them into mere agents for carrying out orders, having no freedom of maneuver and forced to obey without overbearing in order to make the mechanism work.

That mechanism forgoes serving the inhabitants in order to ensure its own functioning. As is well known, bureaucracy always manifests a tendency to protect itself to the detriment of society, and its actions may become highly injurious to society by reducing or prohibiting the latter's initiatives.

Perhaps it is that administrative opaqueness which enables one Mozambican minister, Graca Machel--responsible for education--to say that she would be incapable of explaining what led the government to implement a number of measures. She also says that she could not explain them even though "I am a member of the government." No one can doubt the minister's dangerous frankness, but permit me to draw attention to the gap between the ministerial office and the measures adopted by the state.

Who Decides?

Could this mean that within the state apparatus there is a restricted group that decides what steps to take without informing the ministers in office? Or does each ministry remain in its own corner without participating in the drafting of decisions concerning other ministries? Or does it mean that the existence of a presidential system shifts the power to make essential decisions into the hands of the president of the republic, with those decisions then being based on interests that may conflict with the desires not only of the ministers but also of the inhabitants?

I cannot answer those questions, all the more since Graca Machel's statements are confirmed by Valeriano Ferrao, the ambassador accredited to the United Nations. These explanations are not as complete as could be desired, because we are not told whether failure to implement the decisions reached by the Council of Ministers is due to a gap in communication between that body and the administrative departments or if, once the decisions are made, they are implemented only when it suits someone. Who? Or what group?

The truth is, however, that the hesitations by the Council of Ministers and by the entire administration are due to the theoretical powerlessness of both political bodies, which results in their pragmatic powerlessness. The failure of the production and distribution policy in Tanzania should have forced the Mozambican leaders to reflect and shown them the upper limits of a state's legitimate and necessary interventions. Those limits doomed Julius Nyerere's policy, and they are not unrelated to his decision to relinquish power.

In Mozambique's case, the situation is made worse by the state of war which is being experienced by the country and which is being imposed on it partly from

abroad. The fact that the Mozambican Army is showing itself to be incapable of standing up to either the South African Army or Renamo's forces--the "armed bandits," to use the government's political vocabulary--cannot fail to cause some surprise, because it is hard to understand why the forces that fought against the Portuguese in the guerrilla war are turning out to be so thoroughly incapable of standing up to groups of bandits.

It is true that the political leaders try to explain the situation by pointing out the difficulty of transforming forces from a "liberation movement" into a regular army. That explanation can be accepted, but only in part: it has its limits. Renamo has not established a normal and conventional army, and yet the Mozambican state's forces are so incapable of eliminating it that they allow Mozambican cities to be surrounded by rebels everywhere.

The question of means of subsistence also depends on this "masked war," the seriousness of which has already been acknowledged by the country's leaders. This simply means that the chief efforts of the Mozambicans must be based on two essential points: eradication of Renamo's attacks and actions so as to liberate the rural areas and--the second point--a normal increase in production so as to satisfy the needs of the inhabitants. If that does not happen, black marketeering will continue and even grow worse.

That is why only elimination of the internal conflicts can make it possible to rethink production methods and distribution systems, which must allow the peasants maximum freedom, although the state cannot relinquish its control of markets, provided that its control is not exercised "bureaucratically." What this involves, or requires, is a revision of the regime's chief theoretical and institutional ideas.

11798

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MOZAMBIQUE

NEW METHOD OF COMBATING SPECULATION IN CHIMOIO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] A new method of detecting speculators was introduced and immediately put in practice about a month ago in Manica Province, particularly in the city of Chimoio.

As we learned from Arisone Jemuce Greia, FRELIMO Party Central Committee secretary for organization in Chimoio, the system consists in offering a reward to the individual or neighborhood that uncovers the largest number of black-marketeers.

He added that the neighborhood or individual who detects the most speculators, with the respective articles or products, will be entitled to [purchase] the merchandise which has been apprehended; his supply quota will be increased by the Domestic Trade administration and he will be given priority for the purchase of building materials.

Under this system, the Josina Machel District was the first to come forward, having caught a speculator with 144 large cans of whole milk, 156 cartons of various brands of filter cigarettes and 100 cartons of matches, each containing 10 boxes of 65 matches.

According to Arisone Greia, the confiscated products and articles were immediately sold to the district residents and the Domestic Trade directorate has already taken steps to increase their supply quotas.

"The first shipment of building material to arrive in Manica Province will be offered for sale first to the residents of Josina Machel," the party secretary stressed.

In addition, starting in January, foodstuffs and other articles have been inventoried directly at the producing factories and companies.

Antonio Giro, provincial director of domestic trade in Manica Province, announced the measure to the district distributors. As he explained, the action is intended to do away with the middlemen and to prevent the products from being diverted to black market channels.

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MOZAMBIQUE

CHOKWE DISTRICT CONTRIBUTES TO STRENGTHENING OF DEFENSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Last Wednesday the inhabitants of the Chokwe District in Gaza Province presented President Samora Machel with over 5 million meticals and various products for the purpose of strengthening the country's defense capability and supporting the victims of natural disasters.

The ceremony for handing over the contributions took place in the Mozambican chief of state's birthplace. Those present, in addition to Mrs Graca Machel, were Minister of Security Sergio Vieira; Aurelio Chambal, first party secretary and administrator of the Chokwe District; members of the party and local government; and officials from various socioeconomic sectors.

Our correspondent in Chokwe writes that the over 5 million meticals consisted of 3 million meticals given by Chokwe's inhabitants, 2.52 million meticals contributed by Portuguese farmers residing in that region of the country, and 1,177,384 meticals contributed by the inhabitants of Chilembene.

On the occasion in question, the inhabitants of the Chokwe District presented a message of greeting to the top leader of the Mozambican Revolution. The message praised the wise and correct manner in which President Samora Machel has guided the destiny of the Mozambican people.

The message also mentioned the responsibility and importance assumed by the Chokwe District in the fight against hunger and armed banditry in our country.

"We are aware that the successes achieved by our district in the agricultural campaign are not yet sufficient for allowing us to solve our basic problems. Because of that, and galvanized by Your Excellency's speech at the 14th Session of the People's Assembly, we will continue to be resolute in carrying out the decisions of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress. We will continue to distribute land so that everyone will have a place to produce," said one passage in the message from Chokwe's inhabitants.

For his part, President Samora Machel expressed thanks for the efforts made by the Chokwe District's inhabitants in the fight against hunger. Samora Machel also emphasized the need to increase production and productivity even further.

The leader of the Mozambican Revolution said that at this moment, attention must be directed toward the production of food and clothing and the construction of more houses so as to solve as quickly as possible some of the problems affecting the Mozambican people.

MOZAMBIQUE

ALBERTO CHIPANDE DISCUSSES CABO DELGADO PROGRESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Feb 86 p 1

[Report on interview with Alberto Chipande, Cabo Delgado leader, by Rogerio Siteo, in Pemba; date not given]

[Text] The great majority of Cabo Delgado's peasant population currently lives in communal villages, and the family agricultural sector is one of the chief poles of food production. The leader of the province, Army General Alberto Chipande, who provided that information in a recent interview with the media in Pemba, says the fact that many veterans live there and that the inhabitants are familiar with war makes it possible to hamper infiltration and action by the armed bandits, with relative tranquillity being maintained throughout the province, while at the same time, economic projects are being carried out more easily.

Alberto Chipande devoted his interview mainly to a look back at the activities pursued in Cabo Delgado since he was appointed to head the province.

Chipande singled out in particular the organization of the inhabitants, which, in his opinion, was the precondition making it possible to achieve today's economic results in the province and to solve the problems caused by the activities of the armed bandits.

Alberto Chipande said: "We found a strong grassroots organization in the province. We found people's government in the villages and the party well established. The entire population is part of the people's structures either at the party or the state level. With the community organized, it was easy for us to throw ourselves into the economic battle."

The leader of Cabo Delgado Province says that even though the armed bandits try to cause disturbances in some regions, they will not be able to prevent the restoration of tranquillity in the province.

"The bandits do not have a social base. They tried to destroy a few villages, but a few days later, new houses had been built on the ashes."

Alberto Chipande revealed that the bandits do not have any major bases in the province but that the criminals have managed to carry out their actions in certain areas with the complicity of former local administrators.

He added: "We destroyed the main base last year--in Meloco--and reestablished freight traffic on the roads. We go to Nacala to get our products, and we also move production between districts by road despite the terrorist hot spots that still exist in the region bordering on Nampula, from where the bandits enter Cabo Delgado."

Concerning the effects of terrorist action by the armed bandits on the economy, Alberto Chipande spoke as follows:

"Based on the general situation in the country, some embassies ordered the withdrawal of their citizens working on important economic development projects. But we believe that that was not justified here in Cabo Delgado, and proof of this, incidentally, is that in some cases people have returned to the areas where they had been working. As far as private farmers, most of them Portuguese, are concerned, they were stronger, and so far they are continuing to produce in the areas where they have always been."

Economic Development

Cabo Delgado Province has experienced considerable economic growth. Projects have increased in recent years, some of them with financing from foreign governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

Alberto Chipande also named a number of new enterprises and projects that have launched Cabo Delgado into a new era of economic development. As examples, he discussed TEXMANTA, the timber felling projects with mixed-economy enterprises, the improvement of the port of Pemba and the resulting increase in coastal shipping, and petroleum prospecting in Mocimboa da Praia.

The general also mentioned the big contribution being made by the 400,000-Hectare Project, despite its deficiencies, to development of the stockraising sector.

But to all intents and purposes, hopes are being placed in the agricultural sector, where quite positive production levels are expected this year.

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MOZAMBIQUE

CHINHAMACUNGO COOPERATIVE WORKERS TO RECEIVE WAGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] The Pilot Agricultural Cooperative of Chinchamacungo, located in Manica District in the province of the same name, intends to begin paying salaries to its members in the near future. This action cannot be initiated yet because the cooperative currently has only 3 million meticals in its treasury and it will require 9 million meticals to implement this program, Zeca Carlos Lampiao, president of the cooperative, told NOTICIAS.

Zeca Lampiao added that the 9 million meticals could be raised within a short time because, he said, it all depends on the results obtained in the coming agricultural campaigns.

The decision to begin paying salaries to the Chinchamacungo cooperative members was made, on one hand, as a result of the economic development which is being observed in that production unit and, on the other hand, as an incentive and stimulus for the cooperative members.

The president said that if this decision is carried out, the cooperative could achieve higher economic value and would also have the autonomy to make its own decisions about the use of the income.

From the data supplied to NOTICIAS by President Lampiao, it is seen that if the plan is carried out, the cooperative will not have any difficulty making the payments since, in addition to the money it receives from the sale of agricultural products, it has other sources of income.

Last Season

During the last season, the Chinchamacungo Pilot Agricultural Cooperative produced about 190 tons of upland corn. The president said the cooperative had been successful, not only because it had shown good results with vegetable production but, above all, because it had met the quotas established for this period.

Zeca Lampiao recently divulged this information to some reporters at the production site itself, when he gave an accounting of the last harvest and of the cooperative's plans for the coming season.

Referring specifically to vegetables, Lampiao reported that the second season had been highly successful and that part of the crop had been marketed in Sofala Province.

The official lamented that, in the 1983/84 campaign, about 10,000 kilograms of various vegetables had rotted in the fields for want of a marketing arrangement.

The 10 tons of produce that were lost were worth 900 contos.

Our source explained that, well into the season, the cooperative members were having trouble obtaining fuel. This problem was solved by employing animal traction, using five teams of oxen.

It is reported that the seeds were delayed in reaching the Chinhamuungo Cooperative. "But since we know this happens every year, we have always maintained a stock of seed, primarily corn seed. And if the Agricultural Directorate is slow in supplying the seed, we use our own," Zeca Zampaio said.

6362

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2 April 1986

TATIANA

GOVERNMENT RELEASES NEW INCENTIVES PACKAGE TO BOOST EXPORTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Feb 86 p 1, 3

[Article by Wewce Mushi]

[Text] The Government has released a new package of incentives to boost exports. It has also expanded the list of items which can be imported privately to include medicines and drugs for human and veterinary use.

The scheme is effective immediately.

Exporters can, under the scheme, sell abroad any of more than 60-categorised manufactured and other products available locally, and retain 50 per cent of the foreign exchange proceeds to import inputs or consumer goods.

Unveiling the new scheme, whose motto is "Export to Import for Economic Recovery", the Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Basil Mramba yesterday called on the public and private businessmen and the Government to take up the challenge to boost foreign exchange earnings.

The new scheme is divided into three categories, with Category A, covering the 25 or so traditional agricultural and primary exports through marketing boards; Category B covering non-traditional industrial products and Category C comprising all other non-traditional products and services, Ndugu Mramba said.

Addressing a press conference in Dar es Salaam, the Minister explained that any registered exporter with a valid trading licence, qualified for the incentives regardless of the magnitude of their businesses. All exporters, whether big or small, would be given equal opportunity to take advantage of the incentive, he said.

Exporters in Category B will be allowed to retain 50 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings.

The producer-exporters in this group will be required to use the retained forex for importation of production inputs and spare parts and other specified goods designed to maintain production in factories and provide for export loss compensation.

Trader-exporters in the category will be required to use at least 25 per cent of the retained forex to import raw materials and spare parts that got into the production of the particular export product, the Minister said. The remaining 25 per cent could be used to import goods on the new import list, he added.

Minister clarified, however, that non-manufacturers (trader-exporters) will be allowed to export commodities in Category B if they seek new markets or is not in a position to export.

Exporters of Category C products will also be allowed to retain 50 per cent of the foreign exchange proceeds and to import any item on the import list using the money.

Ndugu Mramba said regional co-operative unions and other rural co-operative societies will be allowed to export goods under Categories B and C, and concentrate their imports on farm inputs, fishing gear, mining equipment, tools and inputs for rural small scale industries and incentive goods for the peasants they serve.

"Products now being handled by co-operative unions, such as oil seeds, can be imported by private groups only if they buy them from these co-operative unions or directly from the peasants", he stressed.

To streamline the banking aspects under the scheme, the Minister said a special retention pool account will be opened and operated by the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) in their correspondent banks.

In addition to the pool account, NBC will maintain locally separate memorandum accounts for individual exporters.

"These accounts will be designated in foreign exchange. NBC will provide statements of the accounts to exporters on request", he said.

Import licensing for goods to be imported under the new retention scheme will now be done by regional or district trade offices as agents of the Board of External Trade", he explained.

Transferability may also be allowed among producer/exporters and their supply producers, for example, firms producing packaging materials, as well as from trader-exporter to his producer of such exports, but not vice versa, to allow for optimal use of forex.

"Such transferability can only be done officially through NBC and can only be utilised for importation of raw materials, spare parts and other production inputs.

The Minister called on relevant government and banking institutions to reduce bureaucracy and play a dynamic role in supporting exporters.

He said detailed administrative guidelines were being prepared for exporters and importers and institutions which will be involved in the implementation of the scheme.

Under the new scheme, to be reviewed every four months, the list of items has been expanded to include those going directly into agriculture, sugar and mining sectors, inputs to enhance industrial production, food, clothing and educational requirements, communications, transport and construction materials and those which will cater for human health.

Ndugu Mramba explained, however, that under the scheme, private importers will have to strictly follow the new and expanded import list and that no import licences will be issued outside the list.

Private importers using own foreign exchange had misconstrued the existing import policy and imported items not conducive to increased production nor meaningful as incentives to workers and peasants as was originally intended.

He said the intention of the government was to move progressively away from the concept of imports through own foreign exchange to meaningful imports through legal export earnings.

Private importers will therefore be with the government in the new import list.

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TANZANIA

LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES URGED TO INVEST IN DAR ES SALAAM PORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Landlocked Southern African countries should invest in the Dar es Salaam port to facilitate smooth transit of their cargo, the Deputy Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu Arcardo Ntagazwa, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday when opening a two-day workshop for landlocked countries using transit ports.

He said imports and exports for landlocked countries through the Dar es Salaam port were increasing annually. However, inadequate handling facilities at the port were delaying movement of the cargo.

Countries whose imports and exports are transhipped through Dar es Salaam Port include Burundi, Rwanda, Malawi, Zambia, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Ndugu Ntagazwa said cargo passing through the port was expected to reach 2,350,000 tonnes in 1988 compared to 1,892,000 tonnes in 1980.

This called upon the participants to discuss means to facilitate smooth movement of both imports and exports through not only the port of Dar es Salaam but also through ports of Tanga and Mtwara, "all of which are important as transit ports for the sub-region", the Deputy Minister appealed.

Ndugu Ntagazwa said the Tanzania Government would continue to assist neighbouring landlocked countries to move their goods in spite of problems Dar es Salaam port was facing.

Presenting a paper to the workshop at the Kilimanjaro Hotel, organised by the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA), the THA Chief Operations Officer, Ndugu Wilfred Macha, said landlocked countries could assist in improving Dar es Salaam port handling facilities if they established cargo centres, close to the port, to minimise port storage charges.

In his paper on the "Improvement of Physical Facilities for Transit Cargo including Storage and Handling", Ndugu Macha said others should follow the example of Zambia which was establishing a container depot at the Dar es Salaam port. Malawi was also establishing a cargo centre.

Participants include experts in the transport industry, economists and financial experts from Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Tanzania. Yesterday they visited the Dar es Salaam port to study its facilities.

2 April 1986

TANZANIA

WARIOBA TOURS UPPER RUVU PUMPING, TREATMENT PLANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text] A massive expansion of the Lower and Upper Ruvu water pumping stations and the regulation of the Ruvu river waters are needed in future to increase the water supply to the city in proportion with the rising population.

The Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, was told yesterday that at present there was a shortfall of 17 million gallons of water a day. And the pumping stations were operated under extreme pressure because of old age.

Ndugu Warioba, who was touring the Upper Ruvu pumping and treatment plant was told that lack of foreign exchange and local funding remained the major drawback in meeting present demand and expansion programmes.

The Director General of the National Urban Water Authority (NUWA), Ndugu alois Senguo, said considering the 10 per cent population increase a year in the city and the old age of water pumping stations, there was need for expansion.

There was also need to install distribution pipes in places like Msasani Peninsula, Kigamboni and Mbagala and to replace others in the city centre some of which laid in the 1930's, he said.

Ndugu Senguo said the water demand for industrial and domestic use in the city stood at 70 million gallons a day but the capacity of the three pumping stations, including the one at Mtoni, was 60 million gallons only.

He pointed out that the installed pumping capacity was not met because of old age of machines and lack of spare parts. For example, the Upper Ruvu station was pumping 11 million gallons a day instead of 18.5 million gallons.

There is considerable water leakage at the pumping station and at the treatment plant which reduces supplies further.

Ndugu Senguo attributed this to damaged valves particularly those which control water at filters in the treatment plant.

Out of the 11 million gallons presently pumped from Upper Ruvu, only six million gallons reached the city because the remaining amount was being distributed to Bagamoyo, Kibaha and villages on the way, Ndugu Senguo said.

He told Ndugu Warioba that this explained why water was rationed between the University of Dar es Salaam, Gongo la Mboto and the Dar es Salaam Airport.

He said even if the 7.5 million gallon capacity reservoirs at Kilmara were filled to capacity, water supply would not be normal because of poor inflow. Moreover, one of the reservoir tanks was leaking, he added.

He said the situation was expected to improve a bit after the completion of the project to link the Upper and Lower Ruvu supply systems. But expansion and regulation of Ruvu waters was the final answer to shortages, he said.

The Ruvu water levels declined during the dry spell and siltation usually impeded water pumping, he added. Ndugu Warioba was shown, at the pumping station, a big heap of mud which was above water level.

According to Ndugu Senguo, construction of dams on the Ruvu and Mzinga rivers, can improve the water supply up to 100 million gallons a day on the Ruvu supply system and 15 million gallons on Mzinga River which supplies the Mtoni station.

Mzinga River has the capacity to supply four million gallons a day while the capacity of the Mtoni station is two million gallons. The station, however, was only pumping one million gallons a day at the moment, he said.

He told the Premier that raising the water level to 100 million gallons a day would meet the projections of water demand in the city in the coming 10 years. He stressed the need to look for other water sources.

He appealed for money, spare parts and equipment to strengthen NUWA. He said NUWA owed the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) 120m/- because it could not raise enough money due to low water tariff rates.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1252

TANZANIA

PHASE ONE IN MOSHI IRRIGATION PROJECT COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Work on Phase One--covering 955 hectares of the 2,300-hectare Lower Moshi Irrigation Project in Kilimanjaro Region, was completed last month.

The Project Manager, Ndugu C.P. Nyangala told Shihata yesterday in an interview in Moshi that Phase Two of the 213.504m - project covering 1,345 hectares, had already started and was expected to be completed in April, 1987.

He said under Phase One, about 300 hectares of paddy were being harvested by residents in the area, who own the farms.

The project, which is under the Kilimanjaro Integrated Development Programme, is being implemented under a technical co-operation agreement between Tanzania and Japan.

The two-phase project aims at increasing the stabilization of yield and production of paddy in the area.

The project, the largest in Kilimanjaro Region, is being undertaken by a Japanese construction company, M.S. Konoike.

The project started in 1982 with designs being carried out by another Japanese company, M/S Nippon Koei.

The project covers 2,300 hectares of farmland to benefit between 2,000 and 3,000 families of Upper Mabogini (155 hectares), Mabogini (800 hectares), Rau ya Kati (600 hectares) and Chekereni Oria (745 hectares).

About 2,000 hectares will be for paddy cultivation, of which 800 will have double paddy planting a year. About 300 hectares will be utilized for other crops.

Anticipated crop yield under the project is 4.5 tonnes per hectare and annual production at full development stage is estimated at 12,080 tonnes. The project has a total of 100.5 kilometres of irrigation canals, 195.7 km of distributaries drainage and flood protection dikes and 115.4 kilometres of roads.

Under the project agreement, Japan is to provide 132 m - with the local component of 81.505m - being met by the Tanzania Government.

The project is one of six which are implemented under the Japan Tanzania Technical Co-operation agreement.

The projects are the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Development Centre (KADC), the kilimanjaro Industrial Development Centre (KIDC), the Kilimanjaro Rural Electrification Project, the Agricultural Mechanical Service Project (tractors) and the mkomazi Valley Area Agricultural Development Project.

Feasibility studies on most of the projects have been completed and commissioned.

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CSO: 3400/1252

TANZANIA

JOINT AGRICULTURAL COMPANY PLANNED WITH DPRK

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Tanzania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have expressed desire to form a joint agricultural company that will be responsible for the development of the Kilombero Basin in Morogoro Region.

The Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Cabinet Affairs and International Relations, Professor Kighoma Malima, said in Dar es Salaam on Thursday that the two countries Ministerial Preparatory Committee would meet in Dar es Salaam in April and that the Joint Commission would be able to sanction the company's formation by July.

Professor Malima, who led Tanzania's four-man delegation to the Tanzania-DPRK Joint Commission meeting held in Pyongyang for the first time since it was formed last year, told Shihata on arrival at the Dar es Salaam International Airport that should the company come into being as planned, its general manager would most likely be a Tanzanian and the Deputy General Manager a Korean.

Saying details on the matter would be known after July, Professor Malima, however, mentioned six crops that would be grown under the Kimombero Basin company project. They are paddy, cotton, beans, sugar cane and oil palms.

He said the Lake Victoria Basin, also to be developed later under the Joint Commission, would be able to produce adequate maize, cotton and oilseed from an estimated area of 200,000 hectares.

On the Rufiji Basin development scheme, also earmarked for development under the two countries agricultural joint venture, Professor Malima confirmed that the issue was discussed at length and that the meeting agreed that the project should be able to take off by 1987.

He said the Rufiji venture, under which some 15,000 hectares of paddy are expected to be cultivated in its initial stages through irrigation and then expanded up to 50,000 hectares later, would be able to yield some 200,000 tonnes in the first four or so years hence ridding the country of the current shortage of rice.

TANZANIA

DENMARK, SWEDEN TO REHABILITATE CEMENT MILLS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Prospects for increased cement production at the three plants this year look bright following the commencement of the rehabilitation programme at two of the mills by Sweden and Denmark.

The rehabilitation of the Wazo Hill plant in Dar es Salaam under Cementa of Sweden financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and similar works at the Tanga plant by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) should raise production to over 300,000 tonnes annually by July this year.

The two plants and the Mbeya plant are currently producing below 200,000 tonnes per year because of several bottlenecks which brought down production capacity to between 10 and 30 per cent.

The General Manager of the Tanzania Saruji Corporation (Saruji) Ndugu Rumisha Kimambo said this on Friday when briefing the Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad who opened the Saruji Master Workers' Council at Wazo Hill.

Ndugu Kimambo said two of the three Wazo Hill kilns were currently producing a total of 350 tonnes per day while work was continuing on Kiln 3 whose capacity is rated at 850 tonnes.

He said by the end of the five-year rehabilitation programme in 1989 which also includes a management assistance, Wazo Hill will have a capacity of half a million tonnes annually, according to the Wazo Hill GM, Ndugu Bernard Coleman.

Ndugu Hamad who is the head of the Economic and Planning Department of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat paid tribute to the Swedish and Danish agencies and called on the plants' managements to raise production to at least 50 per cent of installed capacity.

Ndugu Kimambo said the Mbeya plant whose construction was completed in 1980 at a cost of 685m/- but which lay idle for three years for lack of electricity, has failed to operate normally because financiers are demanding payments on the loans advanced for its construction. The plant can produce 800 tonnes per day.

TANZANIA

NYERERE URGES SPEED IN GOVERNMENT'S MOVE TO DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Ben Kiko of Radio]

[Text] Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has urged the Second Phase Government to revise the strategy for the capital transfer programme to speed up movement of ministries to Dodoma without waiting for new buildings.

In an interview with the Audio Visual Institute (AVI) at Chamwino State Lodge, 40 kilometres from here, Mwalimu, who retired from the Presidency last November, said yesterday implementation of the transfer programme was behind schedule because his First Phase Government had insisted on erecting new buildings first before moving the ministries in.

The interview is part of a film being shot by AVI to publicise the capital transfer project.

The first part of the film, sponsored by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), was shot by the National Film Board of Canada in 1981. The film will be ready in May, this year.

The former President, who personally played a central role in pushing the transfer project through, argues in the film that when the decision to move the capital was made in 1973 Dodoma was ready to host government ministries.

"We could have simply moved into the existing town without wasting time in developing new infrastructure and erecting new buildings first. . . Out of the necessity, even a village can be converted into a national capital," Mwalimu says.

Only three ministries have so far moved to Dodoma under the scheme. They are the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Local Governments and Co-operatives and the Ministry of State for Capital Development.

Mwalimu stressed the need to review the transfer strategy to see more ministries based in Dodoma in the next four years.

Apart from the movement strategy, the project has been hampered by shortage of funds.

TANZANIA

STUDY OF ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF ZANZIBAR RUBBER UNDERWAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] A comprehensive study on the economic viability of rubber plantations in Zanzibar to determine whether tapping of the trees should start on or not, will be presented by the Government next year."

The Zanzibar Director of Forestry, Ndugu Hilal Juma, said in Zanzibar at the weekend that a report on the first phase of the study undertaken by agronomists from the Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro, will be tendered to the Zanzibar Government this June.

He said the study by the Soloine team led by Dr. Temu, Dean of the University's Faculty of Forestry, which began last June, centered on the inventory of rubber trees and surveying of state rubber farms at Kichwele and Selem in Zanzibar and at pemba's four farms located at Maziwani, Sanaa, Pongwa and Makengale.

The six plantations were set up by the Government in 1977 under a special crop diversification programme to establish rubber as the main complimentary cash crop to cloves which, at the moment, account for over 90 per cent of Zanzibar's annual cash earnings.

The Director pointed out that the second study to determine productivity per hectare for the various species in the farms, which took off last May under a Commonwealth expert, Mr. M.H. Broadbent, was progressing well and that several Tanzanians had graduated on courses conducted by the expert on tapping techniques.

Under the second study, covering 45 hectares at Kichwele farm, daily rubber production is measured and recorded on a monthly basis to determine productivity per species per month. A report to this effect is expected this May, according to Ndugu Juma.

He said if the final report was positive, commercial tapping of the trees in the farms whose size is estimated at 2,530 hectares, would start early next year.

TABAWA

LACK OF GOVERNMENT COORDINATION HAMPERS ZANZIBAR DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] The Zanzibar Planning Commission has said lack of coordination between the Central Government and regional authorities and the use of inexperienced officials in the regions are hindering smooth implementation of development programmes in the Isles.

Briefing the DAILY NEWS on problems affecting the implementation of Zanzibar's 1985/86 Development Plan as reviewed by the Commission's officials who have been touring the Isles regions, the Commission's Executive Secretary, Ndugu Mohammed Dedes, said unless there was proper coordination, successful implementation of projects under the Plan would be difficult to achieve.

Under the Plan Zanzibar has ear'marked 565m to operate 88 development projects. Out of which 60 are carry-overs from previous plans while 28 are new.

He said lack of foreign exchange to import inputs, shortage of water and power, notwithstanding, there was a complete breakdown of communication between Plan execution agents in the field and government ministries.

Ndugu Dedes said in several areas, it was also discovered by the Commission officials that although the regions had been given full authority to carry out certain projects, the Government did not provide them with votes for the projects.

The Executive Secretary said he would highlight the short comings on a report on the survey to the Economic Committee of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council early next month, and would recommend that the bottlenecks be straightened up before preparations on the 1986-87 Development Plan moved into gear.

During the tour, he explained, Commission officials also discovered complaints from peasants involved in clove and cashew, farming, that government policies for the crops did not provide enough incentive.

The peasants claimed that while the government was selling cashew at 100 sh for a kilogramme of beans, green peas and garden peas, it only offered 100 sh and

20/- for the same amount of cloves and paddy, respectively, irrespective of the fact that production costs for the latter crops were high.

"The Government ought to do something in this direction as cloves and paddy occupy a central position in the Zanzibar economy, lest growers abandon the crops for the high paying greens", Ndugu Dedes observed.

While touring Zanzibar North Region, an area reputed for paddy growing, the Commission found that while the Government had invested heavily in building irrigation facilities to allow for large-scale paddy production, growers lacked basic knowledge on how to maintain installed water pumps and irrigation channels.

He urged agricultural extension staff to conduct orientation courses for peasants on these aspects if the millions of shillings invested were to bear fruit.

Ndugu Dedes said lack of fishing gear to co-operative groups and individuals had also hampered the full exploitation of fish resources and had frustrated many fishermen. The same fate, he explained, had befallen fruit growers, especially in Pemba, who were daily throwing away hundreds of kilogrammes of pawpaw, oranges, bananas, and pineapples due to the absence of proper marketing arrangement.

Plan monitoring by the Commission and consultation with peasants and regional authorities prior to formulating a new annual development plan is a new departure to the previous method whereby the Commission drew the plans without any involvement of the principal executor--the peasantry, and supervisors in the field.

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CSO: 3400/1254

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TANZANIA

WORKSHOP SEES INVESTMENT NEEDED TO REHABILITATE INDUSTRIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] An injection of 635m/- (37.4 million US dollars) is required for rehabilitation of selected industries, the National Economic Policy Workshop, which ended in Dar es Salaam on Friday, was told.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Industries and Trade, Dr. Felician Mujuni, told the workshop on Friday that the amount increased with time and would claim most of the investment in the sector at the expense of new projects unless immediate action was taken.

In an outline of critical issues in the recovery of the industrial sector, Dr. Mujuni said a number of industries had been listed for rehabilitation on the basis of their role revenue earners, producers of essential or export goods and supporters of agriculture.

The same criteria was used in allocating foreign exchange, he explained, adding that industrial rehabilitation should be supported by development and rehabilitation of infrastructure.

He told the workshop that industries in Musoma and Mwanza, for example, operated under difficult conditions because of power and water shortage.

"We need to come up with short and long-term solutions to this problem, although we know that funds required for such a programme are substantial," he said.

For example, the energy and water sector requires 632.9m/- (36.7 million US dollars) for investment in 1985/86 and 219.3m/- (12.9 million US dollars) for rehabilitation.

The corresponding figures for 1986/87 are projected at 671.4m/- (34.2 million US dollars) and 149.6m/- (8.8 million US dollars).

The transport and works sector will need 1,795.2m/- (105.6 million US dollars) for investment and 125.8m/- (7.4 million US dollars) for rehabilitation next financial year.

Dr. Mujuni urged manufacturing industries to encourage innovation among their engineers to promote utilization of local raw materials and locally developed spare parts.

He said textile and chemical industries jointly saved 82.5m/- in foreign exchange in 1981 by using domestic raw materials and spares. The following year, 25 industries saved 323.15m/- while 186m/ was saved under innovative programmes in 1984/85.

In another paper on industrial recovery, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Dar es Salaam, Professor Samuel Wangwe, said rehabilitation of the industrial sector must be selective to cover only units promising smooth operation.

For example, he said, efforts should be directed at solving the power and water problems facing Mwanza and Musoma industries before they are listed for rehabilitation.

Professor Wangwe said co-ordinated solutions should be sought for the various industrial sectors whose problems were linked.

Discussing the papers, workshop participants said local industries must reduce production costs to be able to sell their products in competitive external markets.

It was generally argued that "a technological culture" was lacking in Tanzania, which explained poor and inadequate technical training facilities and poor treatment of engineers.

To cultivate "a technological culture," arts and crafts should be taught in primary and secondary schools alongside a national campaign spearheaded by the media to promote science and technology, urged one participant.

It was also observed that the country needed a resource management policy to guide the investment of both local and external resources.

The workshop, which discussed over 30 papers on various macro-economics aspects, did not immediately adopt specific recommendations because of what the workshop Chairman, Professor Wangwe, described as time pressure.

He said a summary of the discussions would be submitted to the Government to present a picture of what took place during the three-day workshop.

This was the third such workshop organised by the University of Dar es Salaam.

/12826

USO: 3400/1253

TANZANIA

SOLDIERS PLEDGE TO FIGHT THEFT OF PROPERTY IN ARMY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Commanders and men of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) in Shinyanga have pledged to spearhead the fight against theft of property in the Army, Shihata has reported.

They made the pledge on Tuesday in a message to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and National Service, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim.

The message said that there had been cases of theft, negligence and misuse of Army property, which were attributed to a few individuals. The soldiers pledged to spearhead the fight against such people who, they said, were damaging the good name of the Army.

They also pledged to involve themselves fully in food production and in building their houses. Some 420 hectares of maize and sorghum were cultivated by the soldiers this season, while 40 houses were built on self-help basis.

The soldiers told Ndugu Salim that they were using a mixture of limestone and sand to get something similar to cement.

Responding to the message, Ndugu Salim commended the Army commanders and men in Shinyanga, and gave similar commendation to the Police Force and Prisons Department.

Ndugu Salim who is also the Secretary to the defence and Security Commission of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat, said the Commission was aware of problems facing the forces and would strive to solve them as the economic conditions allowed. He urged them to continue with their self-help spirit.

Addressing Police and Prisons officers after inspecting their activities, Ndugu Salim urged them to enhance their relations with civilians to make their work simple.

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CSO: 3400/1253

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

IRAN DONATES AID ---The Iranian government yesterday donated 200,000/- to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee for national liberation movements in Southern Africa, saying more aid was in the pipeline. The money was handed over to the Committee's Executive Secretary, Brigadier Hashim Mbita, by the Iranian Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Seyyed Mohammad Ali Lavasani, according to a press release issued by the Committee in Dar es Salaam. The Iranian envoy said the money was only a symbolic gesture that would be followed by more concrete aid from Iran to liberation movements. "The struggle for Namibian independence and elimination of apartheid in South Africa were objectives the Iranian people totally support", the release quoted Mr Lavasani as having said. Brigadier Mbita paid tribute to the Iranian Government, saying the spirit behind the gesture was more important than the donation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 86 p 1] /12828

PROGRAM WITH IRAN FINALIZED--An implementation programme which will enable the Iranian Government to give assistance to Tanzania on a number of projects, has been finalised, the Minister for Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, has said. Briefing the Daily News in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday on his return from Teheran, Ndugu Kassum said, however, that the programme was subject for further consideration by the two governments. Some important procedures had to be worked out, he added. The programme is a follow-up of an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam last month during an official visit by Iranian President Seyyed Ali Khamenei. The Minister said Iran would supply 80,000 tonnes of crude oil to Tanzania at reasonable terms but added "that will depend on the accomplishment of the procedures". Other projects include support of the agricultural sector, especially construction of modern irrigation facilities and development of the Rufiji Basin. Ndugu Kassum was accompanied by the General Manager of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation, Ndugu Sylvester Barongo. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Feb 86 p 1] /12828

OMAN TO REPAIR ZANZIBAR ROADS--The Omani Government may assist Zanzibar rehabilitate her road network and expand the Zanzibar Airport to enable it to handle big aircraft. This depends on whether Oman approves technical reports prepared by Omani engineers who have been touring the Isles since last Monday. Briefing pressmen after joint talks between senior Zanzibar Government officials and a six-man delegation of the Omani Government in

2 April 1986

Zanzibar yesterday, the Principal Secretary in the Isles Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Ali Abdullah Suleiman, said the two projects were within the co-operation protocol agreed upon by the two countries last year. He said during yesterday's consultative talks the Omani engineers, who had inspected some roads in Zanzibar, had reported that technically, Zanzibar had the manpower to rebuild the network. What the Isles lacked, however, was equipment to do the job. The experts told the meeting, held at the Isles Planning Commission's Offices in Zanzibar, that they would recommend to the Omani Government to supply Zanzibar with heavy road building machinery, spare parts and bitumen. The local technicians would carry out the exercise. The Principal Secretary also said the engineers, accompanying the Omani delegation headed by that country's Ambassador to Egypt who is also accredited to East Africa, Mr. Ahmed Lamky, said the airport needed a lot of improvement. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Feb 86 p 1] /12828

ITALIANS TO HELP CO-OPS--The Italian Co-operative and Mutual Aid League has agreed to give technical assistance to Tanzania in agriculture and transport. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Local Governments and Co-operatives, Ndugu Charles Keenja, told Shihata on Tuesday that the League would study the areas to assist, especially, in co-operative undertakings. Ndugu Keenja said that the League had shown interest in many economic projects--mainly agriculture, transport, industries and engineering with a bias on projects which have already taken off. He said in principle, Tanzania had agreed to co-operate with the League, hoping that it was going to be of assistance to the peasants. Areas to be covered in a case study include projects in agro-based industries, construction of workshops, civil and mechanical engineering, construction of buildings and fisheries. The League delegation is led by Gustavo Gaguardi, with Milena Corradini, Nicola Castellano and Antonio Pellegrini as members. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 86 p 5] /12828

ARUSHA POLICE ARREST 200--A total of 204 people have been arrested by the police in Arusha region for being involved in racketeering of essential commodities, Shihata reported. A police officer said yesterday that the arrests were made on Tuesday night. Racketeers of cigarettes, petrol and sugar were netted. Some bhang smokers and illicit makers of brews were also arrested. Seventy seven of them were yesterday brought before the court. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 86 p 5] /12828

CSO: 34^0/1253

UGANDA

UGANDANS FLEE TO KENYA TO ESCAPE FIGHTING

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] About 8,000 Ugandans especially those living in districts near the Kenya border have crossed over the borders into Kenya due to fighting between the fleeing allied Amin and Okello soldiers and the National Resistance army of now President Yoweri Museveni which took over Kampala last Saturday, January 25.

The majority of the fleeing people are civilians who are running in fear of revenge by the fleeing soldiers which they have done in other areas they have passed.

According to the Voice of German reporter in Nairobi, the fleeing Ugandans are allowed to cross without restrictions except checking them to see that they don't carry weapons. The main influx is said to be at Busia.

The NRA is said to be heading towards Busia border post pursuing the fleeing soldiers. But they are meeting little resistance.

The NRA leader has already declared his determination to see that the road from Kenya to Western Uganda is open.

And in a statement issued last night, Uganda's new ruling organisation, the National Resistance Movement (NRM) announced its further consolidation of its footing in Uganda by expanding the territory under its jurisdiction now to include Jinja and Tororo towns to the East and Masindi town in the North-East.

The NRM charged that Entebbe and Masindi had fallen to the National Resistance Army (NRA). At the same time Jinja and Tororo were reported to have fallen to the pro-NRA soldiers within the Okello-Amin fleeing forces.

The new government repeated its call to UNLA and its allied forces, which were not mentioned to surrender to NRA forces especially to the Central Police Station. Civilians were urged to report any such soldiers in hiding to the Central Police Station (CPS).

The authorities reassured the soldiers in hiding that those soldiers surrendering are being kept in Mbuya barracks pending the reorganisation of the army. But so far, there is no response by the fleeing soldiers to surrender mainly because of fear to be tried for the crimes they have committed.

In addition, the new government called upon people in towns which have not yet fallen to pro-government troops to organise themselves so as to ensure that no looting takes place in their towns. It called upon what it termed the patriotic forces within UNLA to assist the citizens in this endeavour.

Meanwhile the government has requested civil servants of all grades to report for duty to ensure that all essential services are smoothly running.

In yet another development, a former Minister in the UNLF government Wilson Lutal who said he is the chairman of the Acholi group in Kampala has earnestly appealed to his fellow Acholis within UNLA to stop fighting and to surrender to NRA forces. He urged the Acholis everywhere, especially in Northern Uganda to welcome NRA soldiers.

He stressed that this should be done in response to President Museveni's assurance that all those forces who give up the armed struggle and surrender will not be molested in any way.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1260

UGANDA

PROMINENT HAJIS ARRESTED FOR CATTLE RUSTLING

Kampala THE STAR in English 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] A number of prominent Hajis have been netted due to their involvement in cattle thefts in Nakifuma in Mukono district, a local farmer of the area, Yusufu Mugalasi said yesterday when he called on THE STAR.

Mugalasi said that since late last year, cattle thefts have been rampant in the area where cattle owner's cowsheds were ransacked.

The Police, working together with FEDEMU fighters, he said, have however, mounted massive operations against the cattle robbers. It is that among such operations a number of prominent Hajis in the area were arrested redhanded with the stolen cattle, he added.

"It was also discovered that these Hajis had hidden cowsheds on their farms. They kept the cattle on the farms before slaughtering them and selling the meat in distant areas", Mugalasi said.

Last Sunday, he said, three of the robbers were arrested in Nakifuma with the cattle earlier stolen from residents.

/13105

CSO: 3400/1260

SOUTH AFRICA

RIVALRY BETWEEN INKATHA, ANC SPREADS TO LABOR UNIONS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 26 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] The longstanding rivalry between Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the more radical ANC and United Democratic Front has spread to labour organisations. Buthelezi's main target for attack is the newly-formed super-union, the Confederation of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). The province of Natal, which hosts the scattered Kwa Zulu "homeland", is the main battle-ground. Until recently, unions, especially those in the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) confederation, have had to treat very warily there because of Inkatha's local strength. Fosatu, which concentrated on shop-floor organisation, went out of its way in the past to avoid confrontations with Inkatha.

With the birth of Cosatu (AC Vol 26 No 24), and its embracing of Fosatu, all inhibitions over confronting Inkatha have been swept aside. During the last stage of Cosatu's inaugural celebrations, its president, Elijah Baravi, made a stinging attack on homeland leaders, particularly Buthelezi. The latter, who never takes criticism lying down, responded immediately by labelling Cosatu an ANC front. The battle swiftly moved beyond rhetoric.

In January, during a visit to the Anglo American-owned Mondi paper plant in Richards Bay, Buthelezi warned that Inkatha would respond to Cosatu's challenge by entering the labour field itself. Later in the month Inkatha's central committee set up a subcommittee under its finance committee chairman, Simon Conco, to consider what could be done. At the same time, in northern Natal, disenchanted Cosatu members were rumoured to be planning a break-away group. Even before Conco's committee had begun to deliberate, it became clear that Inkatha had already approached Natal companies to discuss labor issues.

In late January a meeting of Inkatha supporters in Richards Bay's Esikhawini township decided to form a new union federation loyal to Inkatha. An organising committee, the "Coordinating Association of Trade Unions", was set up to oversee the new union's establishment. The leader of the new union is M.P. Gumede, disaffected former leader of Cosatu's paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union. Whether the new union will affiliate directly with Inkatha remains to be seen.

Gorbachev has been quoted as saying that the main motivation for setting up the new union was "a growing perception that 'something had gone radically wrong' since the second collapse of Russia, and reforms were needed being made to prevent a third one." According to various sources, Gorbachev, with his hands clasped behind his back, summed up the situation thus: "Disintegration and chaos by means of bourgeois democracy, the hostility towards Russia and its pro-socialist stance."

There will also be the Inkatha committees would be established in factories-- a suggestion made by Buthelezi himself--with the aim of making up industrial unions by bringing together committees from different sectors. Existing anti-apartheid unions will be invited to join the new Inkatha unions.

At present, however, the National Union of Sugar Refining & Manufacturing Employees (NUSRME) is Inkatha's only union affiliate. Nor is the NUSRME leadership united: last year one faction obtained an interim supreme court ruling to recover NUSRME secretary-general Vello Ntsibande, who was accused of misappropriation of union funds and the purchase of a private jet. "The [two] factions have been unable to agree on a settlement," says Inkatha spokesman Mphahlele. The "disputational withdrawal" of the two factions, and to allow Ntsibande access to union funds,

There is speculation that the Black & Allied Workers' Union is contemplating an alliance with Inkatha. Umtata's first central executive committee meeting early this month only resulted in an announcement that the Inkatha union federation will be forcefully countered. Umtata alleged that Inkatha members have delivered death threats to Umtata members, and that two Umtata officials have had their homes burnt down--allegations denied by Inkatha.

U.S. District Court Judge Jay Byrum claims that some Natal employees are actually immune from the union efforts, and that those employers which continue to pay wages to Natal employees will be subject to court-ordered fines.

The Metal Chamber of Industries is trying to encourage its members to be strictly impartial over the rivalry between Iteatha and Lasatu. The employers are caught squarely in the middle. At least the next few months should decide who will win the local union battle.

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SOUTH AFRICA

EMERGING UNIONS PRESSING FOR MAY DAY AS PAID HOLIDAY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Mar 86 p 17

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] The May Day dispute between the National Union of Mine-workers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines is one which could be repeated in many other industries this year with emergent unions pushing for May 1 as a paid holiday.

The chamber has asked the Minister of Manpower to establish a conciliation board to settle its May Day dispute with the NUM, which it has accused of an unfair labour practice and an unreasonable attitude in its methods of demanding the day as a holiday.

May 1 is celebrated throughout the world to honour the labour movement in countries as ideologically distant as America and the Soviet Union.

This year is the 100th anniversary of May Day and the campaign to have May 1 declared as a paid holiday is likely to be more intense.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the NUM, reflected the feelings of his union's members recently when he said miners would simply "take" May Day.

After raising the issue with the chamber several times in the past year, the NUM last week gave mining houses 36 hours to agree to May Day as a paid holiday.

JOINT PUSH

The Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) and its affiliates have tabled demands for a May Day

holiday and will be organising meetings and celebrations.

Unions affiliated to the new Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) are making a joint push for the holiday.

At a recent Press conference, Cosatu said it was prepared to fight for May Day and June 16 as paid holidays.

"We should be prepared to sacrifice racist political holidays if necessary (in exchange for May Day and June 16)," said Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo.

Cosatu says workers are not interested in Republic Day, Kruger Day, Founder's Day and the Day of the Vow, and has resolved to organise celebrations on May 1 every year.

This year wage negotiations in some industries have included demands for May Day. The Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) won May Day as a paid holiday after a wage strike at the Wadeville multinational, Chesebrough-Ponds.

FIRST STEPS

The union failed to win the holiday in another Wadeville wage strike at Matthey Rustenburg.

The road towards recognition of May Day has so far been hard, but unionists point out that important first steps have been taken.

Last year employers who agreed to grant May Day included Anglo American Prop-

erty Services, BTR Sarmcol and Pilkington Glass.

The Steel Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) last year responded to demands from unions affiliated to the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) with a suggestion that, instead of May 1, a labour holiday should be given in August.

Seifsa had no objection to the concept of a Labour Day public holiday but felt there were too many public holidays in the April/May. The suggestion that labour day be celebrated in August was unacceptable to IMF unions. Negotiation stopped

TOUGHER STAND

This year Seifsa said it would discuss the matter if the unions tabled proposals.

Employers are adopting a variety of May Day policies this year. Many have adopted a "no work, no pay, no disciplin-

ary action" stance. Others have taken a tougher stand.

Still others have adopted a wait-and-see attitude. A spokesman for AECI said the company, which negotiates with 12 unions, had received a few demands for May Day in the past. This year the company would wait and see how the situation developed before formulating its policy.

A senior lecturer at the Wits Graduate School of Business Administration, Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker, asked businessmen recently:

"Why are we fighting May Day? What's wrong with May Day? It is a very important day in the history of labour. Why can't we be gracious about it? We need new national symbols, perhaps a new national anthem and public holidays. Why not be big about it?"

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CSO: 3400/1231

VIOLENCE INTENSIFIES AMONG YOUTHS OF RIVAL GROUPS IN PE

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 15 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Ken Vernon]

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Political differences are turning brother against brother in the townships of Port Elizabeth. Eight people have died in the past few days.

A 14-year-old told me this week that his 16-year-old brother chased him through the streets of their Walmer location home with a gun to kill him for daring to belong to a rival organisation. His only thought now is of revenge. "I want to kill my brother if I can," he says.

Another 14-year-old, Mdumiso Duowana, is a battle-hardened three-year veteran of brutal black politics.

Azanyu

Mdumiso and nearly 100 others like him, who say they were driven from their homes last weekend in fear of their lives by the infighting, are shocking proof that the age of the child warrior — seen daily in pictures from Lebanon and Uganda — has arrived in South Africa.

He and his friend, interviewed at a "safe" house in another township, are mem-

bers of an organisation called Azanyu (Azanian National Youth Unity) which recently hived off from Azapo (Azanian Peoples Organisation).

A close relative is a member of a group that allegedly claims allegiance to the United Democratic Front. This group, according to Mdumiso, attacked him and his friend at the Walmer location last Saturday evening.

Two youths were hacked to death with axes and pangas in the attack, while another was discovered later by police in a shallow grave with a bullet wound in the head.

According to survivors of the attack, many of the rival group wielded guns.

One youth, who declined to be named, said he was one of four abducted by a gun-toting gang.

He and two others managed to escape, he said. However one was not so fortunate and he said that was the youth who was later found shot dead.

Broken home

Police have confirmed that guns were used in the Walmer fighting, but according to the police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, would prefer not to comment "until we have the whole story".

Mdumiso is perhaps typical of many of this new breed of child warriors.

He is a product of a broken home, his father is dead and he says his mother is "somewhere in Cape Town".

He has stayed with a sister in the Walmer location since his mother left, but says he is now too afraid to return there.

Asked what he will do, where will he stay and who he will live with he looks immediately at his "comrades" and there is his answer.

Survive

In the group he has a chance to survive, outside of it he believes he has none.

He says he joined Azapo three years ago when he was 11. He has had little schooling but when asked why he left Azapo for Azaynu he knows the answer off pat.

"Because they burn people and because they want the white people to join in the struggle for our land," he said.

A protector of Mdumiso and his friend is the Rev Ebenezer Maqina, head of Azapo in the Eastern Cape until he "resigned", or was expelled, depending on whom you talk to, earlier this year.

Now he is bitterly opposed to Azapo's policy, saying they have "betrayed the Africanist (black consciousness) position by pleading for a non-racial solution to South Africa's problems.

"They may just as well join UDF now," he says.

Mr Maqina denies he is now involved officially with Azanyu, but says he is there to "help and advise them".

He admits that in one sense his political thinking has painted Azanyu into a corner. Because it is their official policy not to recognise the "system", he and the youths with him refuse to report the actions of their attackers to the police.

"We have told the UDF leadership who was responsible for these killings," he says, "now the ball is in their court."

The UDF have not escaped the ideological turmoil either, with a shadowy group called "the young ANC" having reportedly recently broken from its ranks.

Last Sunday evening five youths said to have been members of "the young ANC" died after being given the

"necklace" — their hands and feet bound with wire and a petrol-soaked tyre placed around their necks and set alight.

It is not yet known who was responsible for their deaths, though Rev Maqina says their deaths are typical of the punishment being meted out by what he terms "kangaroo courts" he alleges are run by UDF supporters.

This week Mr Mkhuseleli Jack, a UDF executive member and the generally acknowledged leader of the UDF youth, denied any knowledge of a group called "the young ANC".

He said that the UDF's own investigations into both the Walmer and Soweto killings had disclosed that the fighting "had not been politically motivated and that no political groups were involved".

He did say that he and the UDF vice-president in the Eastern Cape, Mr Henry Fazzie, had been called to both Walmer and Soweto by residents before the killings took place, but said they had been prevented from entering the townships by police.

The police have denied turning them back, saying it was virtually impossible to prevent any black people entering a township if they wished to.

Since last weekend's savage outbreak of violence no further deaths have been reported, with the two seemingly new organisations lying low.

But the Eastern Cape could well be in for another year of bloodshed. Last year, nearly 300 people died.

SOUTH AFRICA

MODERATE BLACKS REPORTEDLY FEAR LIFTING OF STATE OF EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Mar 86 p 10

[Text]

CONSENSUS is increasing among moderate Blacks in South African townships that it could be disastrous for the State of emergency to be totally lifted at present, according to the head of a moderate Christian network which claims to number several million Blacks in its ranks.

Dr Ed Cain, director of United Christian Action, yesterday said that the body had appealed to the State President for an audience to put the fears of moderate Black elements on the lifting of the state of emergency that could set the clock back to him.

He said that Mr Botha had been told that UCA already had proof, that the United Democratic Front was printing thousands of publicity leaflets in anticipation of the lifting of the state of emergency — claiming the move as a victory for the UDF.

Moderate Blacks made it clear that the burning of vehicles in Soweto on Wednesday was a clear sign that the violence would not die away.

"The leaflets being printed claim that the lifting of the state of emergency is a defeat for the Government."

UCA has called on Mr Botha to consult fully with all representative organizations before taking any action.

In the letter on behalf of moderate Black leaders, UCA had urged Mr Botha to use whatever force was needed to stop the killings and intimidation, to dismantle the revolutionary peoples courts and to reassert the Government's rule in areas under revolutionary control.

"They, (conservative elements), fear that unless action is taken quickly, the Soviet flag will appear in Black townships and our beloved land will be plunged into darkness, misery and enslavement common to all Marxist countries," UCA said in its letter.

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2 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

CRISIS CENTER SET UP NEAR ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 28 Feb-6 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by Barbara Ludman: "The Colours Tell a Tragic Tale"]

[Text] THERE is a card for each case at the Alexandra Crisis Centre, and a cellophane tab for each card. A red tab means "dead"; blue is "injured"; yellow is "missing" and green is "detained".

Most of the tabs are green.

But there are still plenty of yellow tabs, and lists of missing people — most of them children — taped to the wall.

The centre was opened a week ago in St Catherine's Anglican Church in Bramley, a five-minute drive from Alexandra. It is staffed by volunteers from the Black Sash, Detainees Parents' Support Committee, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Alexandra Civic Association.

Visitors arrive in waves, sporadically. On Tuesday morning an employer was inquiring after two members of staff, missing for a week.

He was sent to the mortuary; there are several unidentified bodies, the numbers written on a list on the crisis centre wall.

A young man with an eye injury asked whether he had a legal case against the police.

And there were people asking whether their children could be traced.

A lawyer is on duty every day to advise on lawsuits. Volunteers match queries against lists; if the names don't

match, they telephone hospitals, drive people to the mortuary, send them to police stations.

"There's a girl of 20 whose parents are absolutely distraught," says the DPSC's Audrey Coleman, who is at the crisis centre much of the time. "She comes from Diepkloof but goes to school in Alex. They've searched everywhere and can't find her. They're waiting to see if maybe she's been detained."

A woman who says her son was shot by police has been asked whether anyone saw it; she returns with an eyewitness. Her file goes to a lawyer.

There is a woman who has been shot in the jaw, another who says her son has died, a number of people with eye injuries.

The centre was busy on Sunday, when community workers were bringing in people with problems. Since then it has been fairly quiet. The centre was opened close to Alex to save those people who need its help the trip into town to other crisis centres, like the DPSC office, but volunteers say they think perhaps not enough people know the Bramley centre exists.

"We'll keep it open at least to the weekend," says Coleman. "If it's not necessary to keep it going any longer, all the cases will be referred back to the DPSC. But we'll keep it open as long as the need is there."

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SOUTH AFRICA

CLINIC DOCTORS DESCRIBE FLIGHT OF GUNSHOT VICTIMS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 28 Feb-6 Mar 86

[Article by Barbara Ludman: "Alex: The Patients Are too Scared to Arrive — Doctors"]

[Text] DOCTORS at the Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic believe frightened patients have been staying away since police seized their records on Monday.

Consequently, they are no longer insisting patients supply names and addresses in order to receive treatment.

An announcement of what superintendent Dr Tim Wilson said "has always been" clinic policy came this week two days after police arrived with a search warrant allowing them to seize records dating from February 14, the day before unrest hit the township.

"People who do not wish to give their names and addresses will still be treated by the health centre staff," Wilson said. "The clinic will make every effort to protect the confidentiality of patients."

His assurance comes in the light of charges by clinic medical staff that Sandton Traffic Department vehicles parked across the clinic gate and at the end of the road leading to the clinic kept patients away on Monday and Tuesday last week.

During the preceding weekend, said a senior physician, "the situation was totally chaotic. By 9 am on Monday, February 17, the first wave of casualties had just arrived and we had almost run out of material. Sunday was heavy, but Monday was even heavier; there were a lot of patients with gunshot wounds. We had to phone around town, asking people to send us urgent medical supplies by

car.

"At 2pm we heard gunshots from Alexandra. We waited for the next wave of casualties. No one arrived."

When he went outside, he found a car with traffic policemen blocking the entrance, and another parked down the block.

"Obviously people were being injured," he said. "But the presence of the police was preventing people from coming. Township people do not distinguish between Sandton traffic police and the SAP. And if you fear you're likely to be arrested because of your injuries, you don't come to the clinic."

It was not until Tuesday night at 6pm that the injured began coming back — and clinic doctors fear there are still many injured people going without treatment for fear of arrest. The consequences could be serious, he said.

"An eye injury in which one eye has been penetrated could, if not treated, result in blindness," he said. "And I expect we will see people who have buckshot wounds which have gone septic."

This week the patient load was back to normal. People were arriving at casualty with damage caused by falls, machine-related injuries, domestic assaults. There have been a few cases of bullet wounds this week, he said, "mainly injuries sustained last week". Doctors fear Monday's seizure of the files might be keeping people away.

The seizure was condemned this week by the Southern Transvaal

branch of the Medical Association of SA, whose chairman, pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman, called the case "a breach of our ethical principles and all the norms applying to the doctor-patient relationship".

In health professionals' circles for years, the case of a doctor, following the death of a patient, the Weekly Mail has reported, the National Medical and Dental Association, Namda noted gunshot wounds did not have to be reported. But the organisation said detailed records had to be kept, although records should not be made available to a law enforcement officer without a search warrant or a subpoena.

Namda stressed the need for a patient's family to be informed of a victim's admission and condition and to be notified if a patient is removed into police custody.

And, said Namda, "divulging the name or particulars of an unrest victim to law enforcement is a breach of professional ethics".

Hospitals falling under the auspices of the Department of Hospital Services will continue to require the names and addresses of their patients, according to a departmental representative — because, he said, "we must know who we're treating, and if an account is necessary".

All the same, he said the department supported the concept of the confidentiality of doctor-patient relations.

Hospitals need not supply police with patient files unless files were asked for by name in connection with a particular court case or a post-mortem to determine the cause of

"unnatural death". But if police arrived with a search warrant, he said, "we can't stop them".

Police arrived at the clinic on Monday with a search warrant, removed 300 patient files and the Accident Report Book and kept these records for an hour and a half.

It was their third attempt to take charge of files at the privately-funded clinic. The first attempt, said Wilson, was rebuffed by Dr Margaret Salmon, chairman of the board of management, who was served with a subpoena, subsequently withdrawn without explanation. On Thursday last week, Wilson's first day as superintendent, he was asked for the files, refused, and was served with a subpoena.

The clinic board has issued a strong protest against the seizure of its files and has appealed to MASA to "intercede in this matter of fundamental medical ethics".

According to Patrick O'Brien, chief traffic officer for Sandton, a roadblock was mounted by his department at the intersections of First and Arkright avenues on Monday, February 17 "to try and prohibit people from going into the area in case they might be stoned".

"Our intention was in no way to interfere with anybody going to the clinic."

A second roadblock was set up at Marlboro, near the Sandton Town Council's emergency mobile hospital.

"The hospital treated people who were injured," he said. "The fact that our vehicles were there did not seem to deter anybody from coming there."

He said the roadblock outside the Alexandra Health Centre was moved on Tuesday evening, February 18 at 8pm.

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2 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CHANGES IN CISKEI POLICE FORCE--Drastic changes have been made in the Ciskei police force in the past 2 weeks. Police Commissioner Lieutenant-General Lulama Madolo was axed and replaced by Major-General Edwin Kutta, who was promoted to Lieutenant-General. His deputy will be Brigadier Fumbalele Zozu, who has been promoted to Major-General. General Kutta was acting Police Commissioner since November 28 last year, when General Madolo became ill. Ciskei Justice Minister David Takane said General Kutta's "Wide experience and knowledge should put the police ship on course once again." Ciskei Information Director-General Headman Somtunzi confirmed General Madolo had been replaced "following a medical report that he should not be actively in charge of the police force." Brigadier Zebulon Makuzeni has been reappointed as head of the Ciskei security police. He takes over from Brigadier CM Takane, transferred to the inspectorate as head of that division. Lieutenant-Colonel M Tele becomes commanding officer of the Riot and Guard Unit while Lieutenant-Colonel MG Pakade takes over as commanding officer at the Police Training College. Colonel Z Goba has been transferred from the security police to become Alice district commandant. [By Benito Phillips] [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 23 Feb 86 p 8] /12851

TRANSKEI BANS UNION--Umtata--The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) has been banned as an unlawful organisation by the Transkei Government. The banning is listed in the Transkei Special Gazette dated February 2. It was signed by the new Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase, and countersigned by Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima by the order of the President-in-Council. According to the gazette, Saawu has been declared an unlawful organisation under the country's Public Security Act of 1977. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Mar 86 p 6] /12851

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SOUTH AFRICA

EDITOR ASSESSES ODDS ON NELSON MANDELA'S RELEASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Feb 86 p 17

[Article by John D'Oliveira, editor of the Star's Africa News Service]

[Text] Yet another wave of hysteria over Nelson Mandela's "imminent" release has washed over South Africa.

This time it was occasioned by the Press conference called at the weekend in Jamba by Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita rebel leader, who said, in effect, that he would consider forging another link in the chain that could pull Mandela from his cell in Pollsmoor prison.

Perhaps the mechanism of Mandela's release should be seen in clear perspective.

● Fact Number One is that the South African Government long ago said it would release Mandela if he was prepared to renounce violence. We do not know for certain what Mandela himself has said about this, but we do know that the African National Congress in Lusaka has rejected the offer on his behalf. However, as far as the public record goes, the offer still holds.

● Fact Number Two is the offer made by President P W Botha when he opened Parliament on January 31. His precise words are important:

"I stated last year that, in principle, I would be prepared to consider his release on humanitarian grounds.

"But I think also of Captain Wynand Pretorius Johannes du Toit, at present held in an Angolan prison. I think of persons like Andrei Sakharov and Ana-

toly Sheharansky

"A significant difference between Mr Mandela and Andrei Sakharov is that unlike the acts of violence and sabotage of which Mr Mandela was found guilty, the acts which Mr Sakharov committed were non-violent expressions of opinion.

"Mr Sakharov has, moreover, indicated that he would agree, if allowed to leave the USSR, not to criticise the Soviet Union on any sustained or major basis.

"I should now like to pose this important question: if I were to release Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds, could Captain Wynand du Toit, Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Sheharansky not also be released on humanitarian grounds?"

● Fact Number Three is that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Russian leader, told a French newspaper (which published the interview on February 8) that Mr Sakharov would not be allowed to leave the Soviet Union because he knew secrets that could harm the country.

● Fact Number Four is that the Russians released Mr Sheharansky on February 11 in a complicated swap involving spies from both the East and the West.

● Fact Number Five is that the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Alfonso van Dunen, told the official Angolan news agency,

Angop, on February 12 or 13 that Angola would never accept an exchange of Mandela for Captain du Toit.

● Fact Number Six is that Angola has made it clear that it would only consider exchanging Captain du Toit for Cuban and Angolan soldiers allegedly being held by South Africa.

● Fact Number Seven is that South Africa is not currently holding any Angolan or Cuban prisoners.

● Fact Number Eight is that Unita does hold both Cuban and Angolan prisoners somewhere in what Dr Savimbi refers to as "the free land of Angola".

● Fact Number Nine was provided at the weekend when Dr Savimbi said he would consider exchanging some of his prisoners "on humanitarian grounds" if this would facilitate Captain du Toit's release.

Now we run out of hard facts and enter the less reliable realm of speculation, analysis, interpolation.

There have been reports of "secret" discussions aimed at the release of Captain du Toit. These discussions have not yet been officially confirmed, but it is safe to assume that they are well under way.

It is also safe to assume that they involve the South African and Angolan Governments, Unita and possibly the United States of America.

Further, we may safely assume that the South African

Government is quite eager to release Mandela, provided his release does not generate an inordinate political storm among the country's white conservatives. This is where we stand today.

Two release "offers" are on the table.

One has been rejected outright, the other is dependent implicitly (not explicitly because, remember, Mr Botha merely posed a question in Parliament) on a series of other releases.

Dr Shcharansky has been released already. One down and two to go.

Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, the swap bringing Captain du Toit's release seems almost certain. So we can anticipate two down and one to go. But what about Dr Sakharov?

Will the Kremlin bosses relent and release the man they say has a head full of Russian state security secrets?

Or will Mr Botha say that two out of three is not bad, and release Mandela?

Given the strong belief that the Botha Government wants to release the jailed African National Congress leader, one might take reasonable odds on Mandela being freed, even if the Russians remain obdurate on Dr Sakharov.

But few people believe this will happen before Captain du Toit leaves his Angolan jail.

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SOUTH AFRICA

STUDY REVEALS EFFECTS OF MILITARY TRAINING ON NATIONAL PSYCHE

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 15 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] JOHANNESBURG. — After two years compulsory military training, young South Africans tend to become regimented, unquestioning of authority, less tolerant of other people's beliefs and lacking in initiative.

These were some of the findings of a study by Professor Allen Zimbler, of the Wits Graduate School of Business, who tested 200 national servicemen for his doctoral thesis on the effects of authority on the individual.

It could take years for this pattern to change.

Professor Zimbler claims, too, that the exposure of all white males to army training could also contribute to South Africa's "garrison mentality" and lead indirectly to the country's lower productivity rate.

"The research indicates that the army has a repressive effect on the people who are conscripted to it," he said.

"It puts them down. After sufficient exposure to military routine they don't question authority and tend not to speak out when things conflict with their beliefs. It represses their creativity and originality and tends to produce people who sit around and wait to be told what to do rather than initiate their own actions."

Similar research on Australian army regulars had not shown these results.

"But then Australia does not have a 'garrison society' as South Africa does."

Previous researchers have defined a 'garrison society' as one whose main concern was to defend its boundaries. Such a society emerged when a country's military, economic and political goals and interests became so intertwined that traditional boundaries between military and civilian spheres no longer existed.

Professor Zimbler said his research had shown that while the army made national servicemen submissive to authority, it also made them adopt more authoritarian personality attributes.

"For instance, it probably contributes in some way to South Africa's high divorce rate," he said. "Marriage has a lot of potential for conflict which has to be resolved by discussion and negotiation. But the authoritarian attitude does not lend itself to negotiation and resolving conflicts."

Military training did not encourage leadership qualities because it tended to cause an unquestioning attitude towards authority and even a lack of responsibility.

"One of the major thrusts in business today is to go for quality and excellence. To do so, individuals have to be self-motivated. Obviously if the army is developing people who act only on instruction and don't question authority, it is compromising the human resource potential of our economically active population," he added.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CENSUS: GROWTH IN NGK--A census conducted by the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) has shown that church membership is growing in spite of a drop in the number of young people being confirmed. The increase was due to the number of people who came over to the NGK from other churches, said the Rev Mike Smuts (Jr), who worked with the census figures. This year the NGK has 14,492 members more than last year -- even though the number of youths who were confirmed as members dropped by 384. There was also a decrease in the number of children that were baptised. Adult Members: The increase in the number of adult members could be ascribed largely to a sustained effort to trace people who had become estranged from the church, said Dr Pierre Rossouw, the chief ecumenical affairs and information officer of the NGK. "For years we have kept up a very intensive campaign to find the lost sheep and we succeeded to a large extent. "The NGK is not a dead church -- we do not just ignore the people we don't know about," Dr Rossouw said. He said the growth in the English and Portuguese speaking congregations was satisfactory. [By Estelle Tréngove] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Feb 86 p 5] /12851

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